The Weekly Post.

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FALLING.

The last leaves are falling,
Falling and flying,
Along the dark air
The tempest is crying.
The trees are all bare,
With its voice of despair
Winter is calling
The leaves to their falling.

How fair was their bedding:
Their golden unfolding!
Their verdurous gloom,
And delicate splendor,
More lovely than bloom;
With tracery tender
And emerald plume
The wide forest studding.

How bright was their frolic
What rashness of glory,
The rainbow defying,
On mountain sides lying
In valleys reposing!

What wonderful story
Their bravery told
In scarlet and gold:
But wan with the cold
They are falling and dying.

Yet, once despairing,
A low voice is singing:
"They have their repairing:
Far down in the earth
Is springtime preparing
Her wonderful birth,
Her ever upspringing,
Reiterant mirth
But for thee, but for thee,
Soft leaf on the tree,
All gone before thee,
What springtime shall be?
There remaineth for all
That thou fall!"

ROSE TERRY COOK.

WELSH ROSE AND JERSEY LILY.

Glimpses of Two Celebrated and Fashionable London Beauties.

[New York Herald.]

The fierce light that beats about beauty's throne has suddenly been focussed, through the means of a scurrilous London paper, upon the two reigning belles of the metropolis. Mrs. Langtry is the daughter of the Dean of Jersey, an island which is famous for pretty people, although it had not before attained the distinction of furnishing London with the beauty officially accepted as such. Her early life was passed entirely in the isle of her birth, and there seemed no reason why she should ever have left it, until one day an adventurous widower, who had already taken one wife from Jersey, came thither again and carried off Miss Le Breton as his second. They came to London without exciting any great enthusiasm or becoming known to many members of society until 1877, then through a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances Mrs. Langtry was seen, admired and invented as a beauty by certain amateurs, who immediately sounded her praises throughout the town. When the town came to look at her it found she was indeed beautiful. She possessed wonderful eyes of a limpid, transparent blue, which always wore a winning expression. She was observed to be extremely modest in her dress, very quiet and unassuming in her manner and discreet in all her actions. Jealousy was disarmed, admiration increased and Mrs. Langtry became one of those sights of the town which "the "Spring Captain" yearns to see, and for which country cousins make long pilgrimages by railway. "It seems but yesterday," says a recent number of *Vanity Fair*, "when as a bride she appeared in the Park and set ten thousand tongues a wagging. Since then she has played a foremost part in the battle of life, and this bravely and well. You are spellbound by their ineffable sweetness before you have exchanged hardly a dozen words with her. Every well bred woman is of course free from *gene*, but this one is gifted with a delicious manner, simple and sympathetic as that wherewith mentally we endow Mignon, and she talks at once so prettily and so musically that you are insensibly impressed with the idea of her absolute sincerity. The bright, ringing treble; the light, springy step; the happy halcyon view of life characteristic of girlhood, are still hers. Above all, she is kindness itself incarnate. At Glasgow, where—that goes without the saying—she was the cynosure, she astonished the canny Scotch by her generous impartiality. The plain and unattractive partner claimed her hand in the ball room, and he was not refused, though Adonis stood at her elbow awaiting his chance. Lily-like in every fibre, she has preserved an exalted reputation for womanly virtue, and this although she has been flattered and followed, caressed and made much of, more than any living woman. She has remained, however, the same, true to the gentle emblem forever here, the Jersey Lily!"

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

Lady Virginia Sanders is entitled to the gratitude of London society for introducing to it her niece, Miss Fitzpatrick, who subsequently married Mr. Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle. Ruthin Castle is somewhere in Wales, and therefore evidently not a fitting abiding place for a beauty whose duty it is to be everywhere in London. To London, accordingly, Mrs. Cornwallis West went, and she was greeted by an admiration almost sufficient to console her for the most prolonged absence from her Welsh castle. Her case is of that charming and peculiar style of beauty that has always moved mankind more than the most regular features. She has a very rich complexion, on which an occasional freckle stamps a certificate of fineness and thereby adds to the charm of the general effect. A splendid head of rippling hair which used to be very long until she cut it into bevies curls, clusters frame-wise about her face, producing an effect which many London beauties have sought to imitate, but which none has approached. She is impulsive, original, daring and says upon occasion the sprightliest things; and to her it was given, some little time, to throw the whole of a royal ball into dismay by an untoward fainting fit, which was at once elevated to the rank of a social event. She dresses generally in a careless and sometimes in startling fashion. She is small in stature, of an admirable form, and rides, with a certain dash, both to hounds and in Rotten row.

LAW FOR THE MORMONS.

How It Was Laid Down by a Salt Lake Jury.

[From the Recent Charge of Judge Hunter to the Grand Jury.]

There is no purpose on the part of the Government, or its representatives, to interfere with the enjoyment of religious liberty. That right is accorded to all, but in the exercise of that religious liberty there must be no violation of any of the criminal laws. Not one of you would for an instant doubt if there existed within the confines of the United States a religious sect which believed in the doctrine of human sacrifice, and carried that belief into practice by taking human life, that the act would be murder, and that it would be right to convict its perpetrators and make them to suffer the penalty of the law. If the law were that all persons who religiously believed in the right to kill, and who did kill, should go unpunished, who would be punished? The same course of reasoning can be applied to all other crimes, and if such were the law, what would be the moral status of the human race?

In olden times it is said men were permitted to have a plurality of wives; if so, perhaps there then was no law prohibiting it. With that question, however, we in this day have nothing to do. We know that our laws do not authorize the act, but that, on the contrary, prohibit it and make the act criminal. To our law we look, and not to a law that is said to have existed nobody knows how many years ago, to any new fangled pretended prophecy, made to subserve the bestial passions of bad men. However much such persons may seek to shield themselves behind their belief in plural marriages, it has nevertheless been decreed by the people of the United States that such plural marriage is a crime, if at the time it is entered into the man that has another wife living from whom he has not been divorced according to law. We have heard here in the court-room, within the last few hours, men state on their oaths that they religiously believe in the doctrine of polygamy, and that inasmuch as it was a divine right, they would not be committing an offense against God if they took a plurality of wives. Such sentiments are obnoxious to the moral sense of more than forty-five millions of the people of this country, and in the face of their declared will ought not to be and will not be tolerated.

It is unnecessary for me to depict to you what would be the result in times to come upon the whole body politic of our common country if these pernicious doctrines were permitted to prevail. Every honest man's sense of decency can portray the consequences. In this community we are frequently told, as a reason, I suppose, for exciting our sympathy, that the people who believe in this polygamous heresy came to this country when it was a barren waste, and have, by their industry, made it to "blossom as the rose;" that all this is due to the benign influences and teachings of the dominant Church, one of whose foundation stones, if not the very key of the arch, is polygamy. But is this true? That these people came out here early in the history of the country is true, but they were soon followed by those indomitable men whose kind have always been present among the advance guard in the progress to the West. The discovery of gold in California and a thousand other attendant and surrounding circumstances helped to grow the rose that is said to blossom so profusely.

The Gentile element, as the unbelievers in the teachings of Mormonism are called, is here filled with all that spirit of enterprise which has been exhibited by the American people ever since we have been a Nation, and to it more than anything else is due the prosperous condition of affairs.

To this spirit of enterprise these grand old mountains are not only yielding up their hidden treasure, but have given up their beautiful valleys and canyons to the locomotive, with its trains of cars laden with the products of the East and West, and bringing us in pleasant communion with people *from* all parts of the earth.

Do you, gentlemen, think it was in the interest of polygamy that these vast changes in Zion have taken place? Do you not rather see in them the purpose of the Supreme Ruler to teach these people their error?

A DYING PHYSICIAN'S COOLNESS.

Taking His Lance Upon His Legs While Waiting to Have Them Amputated.

[New York Sun of Saturday.]

Dr. Eugene Peugnet of Fordham, who had his feet cut off by a train of the Harlem railroad, near the depot, at West Mount Vernon, on Thursday, was taken to Smith's Hotel, near by, where he sent for Dr. H. B. Sands of New York, to amputate his legs, and for other friends in the profession. In the evening fourteen physicians were at his side. While waiting for their arrival he had taken his lancet, made incisions in his arms, and then injected brandy and morphine, soon to counteract the effect of the shock to his nervous system. He also showed the persons around him how to adjust the bandages, and he pointed out the necessary quantities of brandy and ether to be given to him. He said that he believed that he was past saying, and he gave directions to the Rev. Father Oakes in regard to services he wished to have performed. When Master Peugnet, a youth of about seventeen years of age, arrived, he knelt beside the bed, and placed his hand in that of his father, who the latter expressed his last request in words that moved all present. He told him that the responsibility of the care of the younger members of the family rested upon him, and that his mother would have to depend wholly upon him.

More comfortable accommodations for Dr. Peugnet were offered in a house across the street and the amputations were performed there. The operation lasted about an hour. Dr. Peugnet signifying at what places he desired the amputations to be made. Six hours later he died. Death was caused by the nervous shock.

A Wife's Love That Stood the Test

[Bangor (Me.) Commercial.]

A very singular affair has just occurred in this city. A sewing machine agent by the name of Pendleton thought he would test the affections of his wife. He accordingly went to the upper story of his residence and opened the window. He then tied a stout rope around his body under his arms, fastened one end to something in the room and stepped out of the window. He then made a noise that attracted his wife's attention. She came and beheld the perilous predicament that he was in. She felt the need of doing something at once to save her husband. In her excitement she seized a knife and cut the rope. The result was that he was precipitated some twenty-five feet to the ground beneath. Strange as it may appear, he escaped serious injury, but it will probably be some time before he attempts a similar exploit.

NUTTING.

Out in the pleasant sunshine of a bright October day,
Rollicking, frolicking through the woods, scaring the birds away,
Went a group of laughing girls and boys to play
Till the sun was set:
Martha and Robbie, and Tom and Will, and Dolly, the household pet.

They "made believe" they were rangers bold, scouring the country o'er,
To add to their scanty winter fare from an enemy's trustful store,
And they charged on the squirrels' leafy homes till they beat a quick retreat!
While their precious hoards came rattling down at the noisy victors' feet.

They played tag and follow my leader and swam posed up and down,
Covering each other in their glee with leaves as crisp and brown,
While Martha unpacked the "goodies" for the hungry, bright-eyed crew.

"I'm too little to work," said Dolly, tossing her curls away—
"You make the dinner, Mattie, dear—then I'll be paya, and pray!"
I know just how he does it, cause I've looked through my fingers, so,
And God will hear me better out doors than he would in the house, I know!"

Then clasping her baby fingers and bowing her tear-crowned head,
With its tangled floss half over her face, shading its flush of red—
Sweetly the innocent little voice rose out on the waiting air,
And up to the children's Father floated this childish prayer:

"I thank you, dear, way up in the sky, for those nice things to eat;
For this sweet day in the woods, for the squirrels and birdies sweet;
But I guess you know all about that, God—you look so away, they said?

"If you please, don't make my mother die, I shouldn't know what to do!
I couldn't take care of myself at all, you'd have to get me, too!
Make all the days just as good as this and don't That's all little Dolly knows to pray, our Father in Heaven, good-by!"

Then the sweet child voice rose once more like a beautiful refrain,
And the birds in the leafy house replied, answering to her strain,
And I wonder if here 'till the yellow sun was hid in the hazy west,
When birds and children forsook home such in a contenting nest."

LUCY MORTON BOSS.

JIM JAMS.

The Various Forms That Delirium Tremens Take.

[N. Y. Graphic.]

I've known men who weren't wholly free from the jim-jams for months. They saw the things continually. Didn't mind them at all. Got used to them. There was Greenwood, a lawyer in Sonora, Tuolumne county, California, he lived on whisky as nearly as a man could live on it for years. Sometimes he had the snakes very bad, and again they'll come down to moderation, yet he had 'em all the same. He would sit in his office drawing up some legal document as straight and correct as the soberest legal head in the country and all the time curse the crows (jim-jam crows, you know,) for getting on the paper. There was French Louis, who kept a saloon at Jamestown, in the same county, who drank himself to death with his own liquor. He was a mass of blear, yet he'd serve customers to the best, and all the time see a string of monkeys (jim-jam monkeys) running round the entrance of his saloon. "They amuse me," he would say, "and besides they are not so mischievous as real monkeys."

There's a man living in that same town to-day to whom a phase of mania a potu is of no more importance, apparently, than a severe cold. I'll call him Doncaster, which isn't his real name, but comes pretty near it. That man is a living contradiction of the theory that whisky in excess will kill people. He has for twenty years drank lakes of it, and the poorest whisky in the world at that. After a howling drunk at night, he will do a hard day's work, and keep up both the work and a moistened sort of spree on more whisky, seeing all the time men around him (jim-jam men) who talk and threaten him. They plagued me some at first," said he, "that I told 'em to quit and they got. One night I heard a lot of fellers under my window plotting to rob and kill me. I thought to myself, it's that's your little game I'll take a hand in it myself. So I got up, took my knife and six-shooter and put out. When I got out of doors they seemed to me about 100 yards ahead in the darkness, and 100 yards ahead they kept for two miles, nor could I get any nearer to them. So I travelled, and they travelled, out of the camp all that distance, until all at once they seemed to make a straight scoot off the road, and I heard em next talking in Graveyard hill. Then I saw it all, and says I, 'snakes, by—,' and I turned about and came home." Then there was Dr. O., of the same camp. He knew for years that he was drinking himself to death. He was treating cases of jim-jams all over the country, yet he knew his turn must come. He feared it, too. For years before the real horrors got hold of him he never saw a rat or heard cats squall in the dark but he'd inquire of those about him if they heard them, too, in order to find out whether they were real rats and cats or jim-jam rats and cats. The boys detected this dread at last, and they used to frighten the doctor by asserting they heard nothing, while the cats were singing their highest notes. At last the real article got hold of him. Not in the shape of cats or rats though. Worse. Men with clubs and pistols. He got a club himself and ran down the main street, screaming and beating the air, with half the camp after him. An incident in his case shows how, in these fits, a man may be both in and out of his sober senses at the same time. Among those trying to soothe him after he was stopped was one Dave Horton, an ignorant but consequential person, and not at any time a particular favorite of the doctor's. "There is nothing after you, Doctor, nothing at all," said Horton, much in the tone he would use to a frightened child, when all at once the doctor let into a livery rig on the head with his club.

The Old-Fashioned Girl.

[New York Examiner.]

She flourished thirty or forty years ago. She was a little girl until she was 15. She used to help her mother wash the dishes and keep the kitchen tidy, and she had an ambition to make pies so nicely that papa could not tell the difference between them and mamma's; and yet she could fry griddle-cakes at 10 years of age, and darn her own stockings before she was 12, to say nothing of knitting them herself.

She had her hours of play, and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. She had no very costly toys, to be sure, but her rag doll and little bureau and chair that Uncle Tom made were just as valuable to her as the $20 wax doll and elegant doll furniture the children have nowadays.

She never said "I can't," and I "don't want to," to her mother, when asked to leave her play, and run up stairs or down on an errand, because she had not been brought up in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue in the old fashioned little girl.

She rose in the morning when she was called, and went out into the garden and saw the dew on the grass, and if she lived in the country she fed the chickens and hunted up the eggs for breakfast.

We do not suppose she had her hair in curl-papers or crimping pins, or had it "banged" over her forehead, and her flounces were no trouble to her.

She learned how to sew by making patch-work, and we dare say she could do an "over-and-over" seam as well as nine-tenths of the grown-up women nowadays.

The old-fashioned girl did not grow into a young lady and talk about beaux before she was in her teens, and she did not read dime novels, and was not fancying a hero in every plowboy she met.

She learned the useful accomplishments as she grew up. She was taught the arts of cooking and housekeeping. When she got a husband she knew how to cook a dinner, and keep a husband in good humor, and when children surround home such is a contenting one."

Immortality.

In the year 670 of our era, when Edwin, the Anglo-Saxon King, was deliberating on receiving the Christian missionaries, one of his nobles said to him, "The present life of man, O King, compared with that space of time beyond, of which we have no certainty, reminds me of one of your winter feasts, where you sit with your generals and ministers. The hearth blazes in the middle and a grateful heat is spread around, while storms of rain and snow are raging, without. Driven by the tempest, a little sparrow enters at one door and flies delighted around us till it departs through the other. While it stays, in our mansion it feels not the winter storm; but when the short moment of happiness has been enjoyed, it is forced again into the same dreary tempest from which it had escaped, and we behold it no more. Such is the life of man, and we are as ignorant of the state which preceded our present existence as of that which follows it."

In the first records of a nation in any degree thoughtful and cultivated, some belief in the life beyond the world of course be suggested. The Egyptian people furnish us the earliest details of an established civilization, and I read in the book of Herodotus this remarkable sentence: "The Egyptians are the first of mankind who have affirmed the immortality of the soul." There never was a time when the doctrine of a future life was not held. The whole life of man in the first ages was ponderously determined on death. It made every man an undertaker and the priesthood a senate of sextons. The chief end of man being to be buried well, the arts most in request were masonary and embalming, to give imperishability to the corpse.

The Greek, with his perfect senses and perceptions, had quite another philosophy. He loved life and delighted in beauty. He drove away the embalmers, he built no more of those doleful, mountainous tombs. He adorned death, brought wreaths of parsley and laurel, made it bright with games of strength and skill and chariot races.

Nothing can excel the beauty of the sarcophagus. The poet Shelley says of them: "They seem not so much tombs as voluptuous chambers for immortal spirits."

Christianity brought a new wisdom. But learning depends on the learner. No more truth can be conveyed than the popular mind can bear. Death is seen as a natural event and is met with firmness. A wise man in our time caused to be written on his tomb: "Think on living."

"The game of death was never terrible
To him that knew to live."

The saying of Marcus Antonius it were hard to mend: "It were well to die if there be gods, and sad to live if there be none."

I think all sound minds rest on a certain preliminary conviction, namely, that if it be best that conscious, personal life shall continue, it will continue; if not best then it will not; and we, if, we saw the whole, should of course see that it was better so. Schiller said, "What is so universal as death must be benefit."—*Emerson.*

THE NIHILIST TO THE CZAR.

By O'Donovan, now under arrest in Russia.

I

You know me not, Czar Alexander,
Have neither seen nor met me,
My father was one of the people
Who meekly bent to his fate.

My mother was plone and loving—
She loved son, sire, next to her God;
But she perished of hunger and winter,
And we laid her with joy 'neath the sod.

She is better there, Czar Alexander—
We all or us better were there,
For hate as our Russland ne'er knew,
It yet shall of joy be more bare.

II

My brother, great Czar Alexander—
The eldest, so gentle and good—
Sent away with vein chain-breaking armies,
Lies cold in Danubian mud.

My Zoiki, my sister, where is he?
You know where he labors and groans,
As a creature of vengeance and Guardian
Abengolite Siberian stones!

I've sent of my kindred and servants
They all of them rather are mine;
Wonder not if they some back and pay you
As you and your house have paid.

III

My heart thirsts like as the morning
The leaves are golden and bright;
But chains, not silver, her cheeks
Are wet with the tears of the night.

She weeps as the tide and billows
And mourns me as I will;
She shall not see me only three days
And may she most suffer still.

Do you know what it is to suffer
And see your love suffer and weep?
Deaths waiting and present Czar Alexander
The remembrance of Russia's deep.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

Governor Alonzo Garcelon, M. D., of Maine, Says it is a Failure.

[Interview with Gov. Garcelon in N. Y. Sun.]

Dr. Garcelon is even more highly esteemed in Maine as a physician of ability than as a politician, although to Democrats in Maine he is more respected. The day before the election the writer saw him riding through the streets of Lewiston in his old-fashioned chaise on his professional visits. He is a tall man, and when you see him in that kind of Democratic surroundings, you first feel a touch of the respect and consideration of the French in his manner, yet the man in Maine most completely typifies the prosaic nature that the men of the Pine Tree State are taciturn and rugged. People say that he suggests the picture of Henry Clay, and when he is seen on the platform speaking it is easy to see how such an idea should present itself. But if in bright and physic-giving he resembles Clay, he certainly does not so in oratory, and in laughingly alludes to his failures in that respect.

I asked him if as Governor he had given any attention to the working of the Maine law. He said that he had, and at once began a discussion that showed, as he afterward admitted, that he had made a special study of prohibition as it works in Maine and nations with the view of finding out whether it was effective or not.

"I do not hesitate to say," he remarked, "that the Maine law is a failure, so far as preventing intoxication is concerned. Yet I know that every man who expresses any doubt about the efficacy of this law is set down as a 'crank.' Yet the facts cannot be ignored.

"What are some of the facts?"

"Well, here is an illustration. There were more drunken men on the streets of Lewiston on one day these I gave was while walking up Broadway in New York. I rarely take up a daily newspaper without seeing that somebody has been arrested for drunkenness. I went to a Southern city and went as a delegate to a meeting of a medical association. Liquor was sold there freely, yet I did not see a man under the influence of liquor, and I kept my eyes wide open for just such a purpose. Now the very first man I met I saw on when I stepped upon the platform of the Lewiston depot, on my return, was a man who was so drunk that he could not stand. An occasional drunken man would not, perhaps, be a fact to prove that the law was ineffectual, but when you see and hear of them daily can such a law be regarded as potent?"

"How about the decrease of crime?"

"Why, our jails and State prisons tell the story effectually. Crime, instead of decreasing, is increasing. Our jails and prisons, I believe, are fuller now than ever. I may not be quite accurate about that but there is certainly no decrease. The expenses of criminal procedure are greater than ever. I have had since I have been in office letters from almost every State in the Union asking me for my views of the prohibitory law as a means of suppressing crime. They say to those letters that they have heard that drunkenness and crime are almost unknown in Maine, and that our prisons are empty. All I have had to do in reply was to send to the writers the statistics regarding crime, prosecutions and jails. That tells the story. You know that one great argument that prohibitionists use is that free rum selling increases crime, and that prohibition will reduce them. That certainly has not been the case here. I understand that some prohibitionists claim that the arrest and punishment of rum sellers swell the figures, but that is begging the question, for if rum sellers are arrested, then prohibition has failed, and it makes but little difference to tax-payers whether their taxes remain large because rum sellers are punished or because rum drinkers are punished.

"Would it be desirable for you to express the views in a canvass?"

"My views are never concealed. Prohibition is not an issue in this canvass, however. I am not a drinking man. In fact I am a total abstinence man, and every one knows it; yet when I publicly expressed or privately expressed these views, I make no doubt I am called a 'tummy.'

"It is in the large cities that prohibition is a failure in your opinion?"

"I believe that prohibition only prohibits strangers. Any man who is known in Maine, I believe, can buy a glass of liquor whenever he wants to. Of course he has a little more trouble about it here than elsewhere. He has to sneak into a back room or something of that sort. But I believe it is safe to say that a man who is known can buy liquor almost anywhere in Maine. Strangers can't. I am told that in Bangor the sale is more open than in some other places, and I hear that in Lincoln street in Lewiston there are a number of places where liquor can be bought."

Gov. Garcelon is certainly right as to this last averment, at least as far as the large cities are concerned. In Lewiston a stranger, if introduced by a resident finds no difficulty in buying liquor by the glass, although a judge of such things told the writer that the most effective prohibitory law Maine could have would be the permission openly to sell such stuff. People would buy and drink it but once. In Portland it is sold more carefully, but there rarely passes a day when some one is not arrested for drunkenness. In Rockland and other small cities it is sold almost without concealment, and Bangor druggists have their regular customers.

Wealthy people buy wines and choice liquors in great quantities in Boston to take to Maine, and a large business has been developed in this way by one wholesale Boston firm. Notwithstanding all this, Neal Dow and his supporters insist that the Maine law is working admirably and that it has been effectual in checking drunkenness.

OLD CHICKAMAUGA.

General Steadman Tells Some Plain Truths in a Plain Way.

[From his Speech at Cleveland Last Saturday.]

I do not object to the election of the brave soldiers of the South, who met us fairly and openly on the field of battle, to Congress or to any other position of trust, but I do object to guerrillas. Who is this man Key of Hayes' Cabinet? While I was in command of Chattanooga for fourteen months, Key was massacreing Union soldiers in Eastern Tennessee, and if I had captured him at the time I would have executed him, and there would be one less guerrilla for Hayes to appoint in his Cabinet. I can scarcely make myself believe that this man is the Postmaster General of my country. And there is Mosby, who fired into railroad cars, killing defenceless women and children, and shot down Union men on their own fireside. He is now representing us at the Celestial Empire. I have to finish to find with Gen. Longstreet, whose command shot down three thousand men of my command on September 20th, 1863, at Chickamauga, because we met us fairly on the field in honorable warfare. The men who claim that the Republican party secured this country have heard a bullet whistle. [Laughter.] Ask Zach Chandler if he ever heard a bullet whistle. [Laughter.] Ewing and Key were absent at my last two Sundays of three. [Cheers]. Now, I want to say a few words to my old comrades in arms. For fifteen years after the war you were knocking at the door of Congress to get your disabled comrades pensioned, but your petition was never granted until we had a Democratic Congress, composed partly of Confederate Brigadiers. Was a petition before such organization ignored? Men whom we had whipped, and whose cause we had buried forever, sailing into Congress as their conquerors. Are you afraid to trust those men to the halls of Congress? Cries of "No!"] There is one question to which I desire to call your attention, and that is, that just as soon as Congress adjourns Hayes runs away from Washington. He does this because he knows he can't be alone in the White House with the ghosts of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, knowing that they were elected President and that he wasn't. [Cheers and laughter.] We have been in the majority in Congress during the last term, my friends, and if you look you will find that the Democrats have saved the people $50,000,000 in appropriations and still the administration of the Government has been running along just as smoothly as before. There is one thing certain, my friends, and that is that during the past few years our Government has been retrograding and becoming more despotic, while the European Governments have been coming nearer to the people. Who is asking for a stronger Government in this country. It is not the people. It is not the industrial classes. [No!] It is the men who have amassed great fortunes out of the blood of the soldiers. I never saw a rich man carrying a musket or wearing a sword in the war. The Union army was composed entirely of the industrial classes. I hope to live long enough to see a Democratic President elected, and I really think I will live until 1880. [Cheers.]

WALL STREET RAMPANT.

Extraordinary Stock Speculations and Their Probable Outcome.

[From Letter N. Y. Ledger.]

Wall street is having some more experiences, consequent upon the enormous stock speculations that was born in progress here during the past three weeks or more. A sort of pandemonium seen in brokers offices now that have never been visible there before. Many of them are worthy persons from the rural districts, who have been lured to the city by marvellous stories of the rapidity with which fortunes are to be made by accepting a "point" in this or that stock, of whose intrinsic value—if it has any—they are profoundly ignorant. They have with them a few thousand dollars, the savings, it may be, of a good many years of hard labor, to put up as a margin for buying a hundred or a few hundred shares of the "wild cats" that, under the adroit manipulation of professional speculators, have lately risen to the surface. As a rule, these people have made a lucky turn, inasmuch as the market has been steadily on the rise, and as they return to the country they relate their luck to friends and neighbors, who in turn catch the craze and bring fresh customers into the street. The brokers have reaped a rich harvest of late from this class, and from present appearances the harvest is not yet ended. The time must come, however, when the last man that buys the "wild cats" will have the privilege of keeping them for an indefinite period, and then the rural capitalists will wake up to the fact that they have been dabbling in things that have no market value whatsoever, except as old paper, which might do for old trunk lining. Most of them admit this possibility, but, as none of them think that he is going to be the unfortunate last man, the game goes merrily on and each successive day sees a new customer coming in to take chances. Another feature of the craze, if that is the proper word, is the opening of parlors up town for the especial accommodation of lady speculators. One of them is in Broadway, not far from Thirtieth street, fitted up in the most sumptuous style, and amply provided with telegraphic facilities for obtaining quotations and for communicating orders to buy or sell to the brokers down town. The scene there, from 10 in the morning to 3 P. M. is a busy and exciting one. I have it on good authority that a very large capital has found its way into these establishments in the course of the past week, and, as most of the operators have unquestionably made money, the business is likely to increase until the tide begins to turn, when it will all melt away like snow in a frying pan. All this but goes to show how the gambling spirit is on the increase among us, sowing the seeds of what must one day prove a sad crop of ruin, misfortune and poverty. The boarding-house keepers are pretty deep in the business, and some of them who, but a few days ago, were unable to pay their rent, may now be seen driving about on the boulevards in phætons after business is over, and occupying the front seats at the theatre or the opera in the evening. The whole thing is a case if the Gilded Age were really coming back again, with Col. Sellers and Mrs. Gillibery and "The Mighty Dollar" in the foreground.

MR. STILSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington *Post*, has reached New Hampshire and has purchased a Democratic newspaper at Manchester, which he will begin to edit pretty soon. Mr. Hutchins will not desert his Washington enterprise, which has got such a good start that it runs alone.

THE MIGNONETTE AND THE OAK.

I marked a child—a pretty thing,
A gentle blue-eyed thing;
She asked the secret meaning
One sunny day in spring;
And while the tree gave the answer
The dream of thought thus wrought, I read:

"On this dear bed the dew shall sit
And sun bright sun shall shine
Till sipping, and sun and blossom them
And it will all be mine."
And the fair thing laughed in child's glee
To think what a harvest here should be.

I saw a mighty acorn plant
Upon the hillside bare,
No spreading branch, no shading roof
Lent friendly shelter there;
And thus as to or the spot he spoke
I nearly ming for he thought aloud

"Frail thing! a neighbor leaf could give
Thy stole and sturdy being
I may be laid amid the dead
As low as thou are now;
Yet will thou rise in rugged strength
And crown this barren height at length."

Each had a hope; the child a hope
Look'd to a sentient's rest;
The manly thought, rising and mighty,
Looks to futurity.
Each trusts to nature's general power
He sought a bower, she a flower.

Who sees the seeds of heavenly thought
And feeds Almighty power
Will years less surely bring to ripe
Their months the summer flower?
Thou wise, although as trees you are
Deal, "to-day time," will succeed.

How to Beat Grant.

[New York Post, Republican.]

Mr. Bowman, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, has published what seems to be altogether the best and yet proposed to beat Grant. The Republicans had when they put Hayes into the position to which he had not been elected, and the opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Halstead is that they will use it. The great Cincinnati editor doesn't rely much on the nonsense that Grant would be able to frighten them out of their defalcation or that there would be any disturbance of the peace any more than there was in the winter succeeding the last Presidential contest. When it comes to counting the vote next time the Republicans will likely begin to realize that they have furnished the Democrats with altogether too many handy precedents.

The people of the North love best peace and of war. They are anxious only for the continuance of peace and to be permitted to give their undivided attention to the things which belong to prosperity, the prosperity especially of all the industries which promote the happiness and welfare of the country.

The strongest argument against the course of the South is that it keeps away from those peaceful interests and results the spirit of the war and restrains the forces which were closely associated with the war. Let the people be assured that there is a disposition in the North to encourage this spirit instead of rebuking it, to help along this feeling instead of stopping it, and they will speedily conclude that one kind of sectionalism is not much better than another.

Four Hours in the Dark.

[From the Scientific American.]

It is a humiliating confession to make—but geography is pitiless and our national vain glory must bow to decree—that for four hours in twenty-four the eastern territory of the United States is deprived of sunshine. As the sun goes down over the farthest Aleutian island its morning rays are just lighting up the hillsides of the western coast of Ireland, and the whole breadth of the Atlantic lies benighted as well as dark. To our Persian worshipers this may be another and recent reason for viewing the dear little lake of the horn and the shamrock; but until it is done the triumphant cry of the Rocky Mountain Democrat, that the sun never sets upon the United States, must be a little exaggerated. It does set every day, and punctually every four hours before it rises. In the district of our population we may possibly correct this error with the reflection that the sun really does shine on the United States, when it is up. We have to admit to four hours of inclemency a day. England is lucky to get four hours of sunshine—so is the Isle of Vancouver, and certainly so is the United States, remaining, however, though we do not—geographically speaking—make quite so great a spread as we thought.

Too Many Presidents.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The opinion of Mr. Murat Halstead is that the Republicans will not be able to secure the next Presidency. The Democrats have now got all those advantages of committee organization in which the Republicans had when they put Hayes into the position to which he had not been elected, and the opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Halstead is that they will use it. The great Cincinnati editor doesn't rely much on the nonsense that Grant would be able to frighten them out of their defalcation or that there would be any disturbance of the peace any more than there was in the winter succeeding the last Presidential contest. When it comes to counting the vote next time the Republicans will likely begin to realize that they have furnished the Democrats with altogether too many handy precedents.

Sherman's Only Law Case.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Leavenworth is the old home of Sherman. He lived here and practiced law; that is, put out a shingle and waited very patiently and dismally for clients. He got a case to court once, the only one he ever tried in his life. It was a legal controversy about a little ball worth about $15. The law and the facts were all on Sherman's side, and he went into court with a large number of law books and a long brief prepared with sleepless care and great diligence. A little spike-haired lawyer, with a complexion like a sand hill and a breath laden with fumes of stale grog, came in on the other side and won the case. Sherman picked up his books and walked out of court, swearing he would never try another lawsuit in Kansas and he never did. This is a true story, Sherman admits it himself.

The Saratoga of the Pacific Coast.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

Calistoga is a famous mineral spring resort, sixty-eight miles from San Francisco. It was intended to be the Saratoga of the Pacific coast, the name being an abbreviated combination of California and Saratoga. The waters are principally sulphur, iron, soda and magnesia. Some of them will boil an egg in two minutes. Over one is built a pretty summer house. It is called the chicken-soup spring. Here the guests resort after a bath, with pepper, salt and crackers, and if you are very hungry and of an imaginative turn of mind, you may, perhaps, be induced to believe that nature has indeed prepared in her subterranean kitchen this delicate decoction for her visitors. After one has been in California as like they have to be surprised at anything that comes from the heavens above or the earth beneath.

$1,000 Under Bank.

Mr. George Parker of Rochester, has recently purchased a large cinder bank at Kittanning, Pa., for $1,000, we understand, and has at present about thirty men employed loading it on boats and rail, to ship to Pittsburgh and other places. As the cinder is just now in great demand, Mr. Parker will no doubt find a ready market for all he can get out.—*Exchange.*

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879

A GREAT FACT IN POLITICS.

All the opponents of Governor TILDEN are forced to admit that he has a remarkably strong hold on the Democratic masses. The opposition of the politicians is undisguised but the people are for him; not because of attractive personal qualities, but for the reason he represents the great outrage on the elective system committed by the Presidential thieves three years ago. Then the people have confidence in TILDEN'S courage, sagacity and integrity in official position. In the language of Mr. WOLFE'S resolution, which the Republican State Convention refused to adopt, they have an abiding faith in TILDEN as a man "with brains enough to know dishonesty when he sees it, and courage enough to fight it wherever he finds it." In breaking up the TWEED gang, destroying the canal ring, and in his present warfare against Tammany, they have ample evidence of this. He has the courage that does not content itself with fighting wrong-doing in the opposition party, but aims to purify his own party. These days this is the highest type of political morality.

The Democrats of Berks county, with their seven thousand majority for Governor TILDEN in 1876, have never wavered in their faith in the man, and we thoroughly believe Berks is truly representative of all the counties in the State, once the people get for themselves and retire the acute gentlemen who are given to too much management. The annexed resolution with others was reported by the Committee to the annual meeting of the Berks county Democracy at Reading last week:

Resolved, That we arraign at the bar of public opinion the Republican party for having since the close of the late civil war violated every of the essential principles thus enumerated. Among them they have corrupted the ballot box; they have nullified the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, and not only maintained in power until very recently in various States of the Union a corrupt band of officials, whose chief ambition was to plunder the people, but later, in 1876, by fraud, force, perjury, bribery and by a corrupt and partisan decision they have defrauded the people of the United States out of the office of President, to which SAMUEL J. TILDEN was lawfully elected, and placed in his chair at Washington the usurper and great fraud Rutherford B. Hayes.

A resolution was also reported denouncing JOHN KELLY as "a traitor to the Democratic party, and an aider, abettor and ally of the most corrupt ring of the Republican party." But this did not satisfy the sturdy yeomanry of "old Berks." We quote further from the proceedings of the county meeting:

After the above resolutions were read and adopted, Jackson Beard, of Robeson, asked "Why not have a resolution in favor of the renomination of TILDEN for President?"

Chairman Shaller thought the resolutions strong enough.

Mr. Beard said he would like to see a resolution showing that the Democracy of Berks were unanimously in favor of TILDEN.

WM. C. Hemrich then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Berks county, in county meeting assembled, do heartily express themselves in favor of Samuel J. Tilden for President of the United States.

Berks county has always carried great weight in the Democratic councils in Pennsylvania. Their Democracy is of the bold, courageous, unfaltering type.

The Reading *Eagle*, an independent newspaper of Reading, evidently feels the influence of its surroundings, and in a recent article discusses with much sagacity the why and wherefore of the incessant Republican attacks on Governor TILDEN. It says "a Republican paper is not thought to be complete for the day that does not have an assault on TILDEN." The Pittsburgh *Gazette* illustrated the truth of this the other day, when in all seriousness it disputed the reliability of the New York *Times* as a Republican paper because "of late the *Times* has said nothing against TILDEN." This sounds comical, but it illustrates the malice and fear with which Republican journals regard Governor TILDEN. The explanation of this feeling by the Reading *Eagle* is so forcible we quote it entire:

It is now generally conceded that Tilden would have been elected over the head, and Mr. Tilden is said to be the party's candidate for any position they may choose to offer him. Republicans are debarring him from the Presidency, although they were in the midst of a [illegible] and Tilden was their admitted champion.

We [illegible] for the explanation. Is old Tilden, when battles were fought hand to hand, the fight always raged thickest and fiercest around the man who was the leader of the most puissant leader whom the fighting was hottest, there the champion was known to be. So it is now. The implacable and unscrupulous assault the Republicans are making on Mr. Tilden mark him as their most formidable foe. They want him out of the way, because they fear him. It is human nature to hate and fear one whom we have wronged, and this accounts for the Republican malevolence towards Tilden. Two years ago they said he was insane. Next day they charged him with a false return in his income; next, with attempting to bribe the Oregon and Louisiana electors; and now they accuse him of dishonest dealing in elevated railway franchises. Either, if true, would be enough to ruin him. But his enemies demonstrate the falseness of the charges by continually seeking for new ones to take their place. Tilden not only survives all attacks made on him, but grows more formidable under them, and the Republicans actually hate him all the more because they cannot ruin him.

And it is not only Republicans who abuse Mr. Tilden, but Democrats also—the latter being on the track for office; note John Kelly, of New York. It may be said that every Democrat who opposes Tilden either has had or wants an office, and it may be further said that every cashed politician in the Democratic party is found abusing Tilden. The reason for this is to keep Tilden off the Presidential course and elect some one to this high office who will have a more elastic official conscience and wink at a failure of duty. Mr. Tilden never held but two offices, one a member of the Legislature of New York, when he contributed to breaking up the corrupt Canal ring, and the other as Governor of New York, when he broke up the rotten canal ring in that State. If the work of reform which he inaugurated and carried out in New York state, was applied to the administration of affairs at Washington, it is surmised that many leading patriots in both the Republican and Democratic parties would be dismissed from office and the work of reform be a fact instead of a mere declaration. Mr. Tilden's public and official record is commended by the good men of all parties and the attacks upon him by interested and designing parties only makes him stronger with the masses of the people, as did the attacks upon General Jackson in 1828.

HOLD YOUR HORSES.

There is danger to our iron interests in the great rush to fix high rates, from foreign importation. Already is our city invaded by agents from English manufacturers, offering iron at from five to six dollars per ton less than the market price of our own product. The superiority of our iron will maintain the difference for some time, but already contracts have been made in this city for certain character of iron at two dollars per ton less than our rates, guaranteed to be equal in quality to the sample and kind used here. Another contract has been made for a thousand tons of plate, suitable for oil tanks and other purposes, all of which looks as if the boom might soon settle down to a legitimate and certain basis. Labor in this country is going up, in England it is going down, which will enable the manufacturers to sell here at a profit, and pay the present tariff. The immense shipments into this country will soon make its mark upon the revenue, and give us a firmer grip upon the National debt. There is a growing apprehension that the Republican grangers of the West will insist upon a reduction of the tariff, which will work great harm to this State, and prevent the Republican orators charging the free trade heresy upon the Democratic party. It would be well to cultivate FERNANDO WOOD and SAMUEL J. RANDALL just now rather than abuse them, as has been the wont of the manufacturing mouth-pieces of this city. They will have much to say on this subject, and all they ask is that they shall not be misrepresented. At the last regular session, it is within our personal knowledge that they accepted the figures our manufacturers placed upon the several interests, and honestly advocated them, whilst they were denounced in this city by the *Gazette* as laboring for free trade. This sort of warfare must stop, and our Republican manufacturers give credit to those who have saved them from destruction.

A FRAUD'S FRAUD.

John M. Langston is paid seventy-five hundred dollars a year for serving as Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. He is at present earning his salary by delivering lectures at Washington, advocating a colored exodus from the South.—*Phila. Times.*

That is nothing new, but why attack the little fish.

HAYES, the Fraudulent President, has been lately carrying his fifty thousand dollars a year by making stump speeches to help along the Republican party in half a dozen States, but particularly Ohio.

SHERMAN, General of the Army, at $18,000 a year, has been playing second fiddle to HAYES.

WHEELER, the *de facto* Vice President, after absenting himself from his duties at Washington for months, appears as delegate in a political Convention and makes a violent partisan harangue. No other Vice President ever so lowered the dignity of his office.

JOHN SHERMAN, the first clerk of the First New York National Bank in the Treasury Department, at $8,000 a year, is on the stump in Ohio.

CARL SCHURZ, special civil service reformer in the Cabinet, at $8,000 a year, has been making stump speeches in Ohio.

MCCRARY, Secretary of War at $8,000 a year, has taken advantage of an Indian war and Indian massacres on the frontier, to engage in the political canvass in Iowa.

DEVENS, Attorney General at $8,000 a year, has been campaining in Massachusetts to defeat BEN BUTLER.

KEY the Confederate Postmaster General at $8,000 a year, is just back from political work in Tennessee.

RACM. Commissioner of Internal Revenue at $5,000 a year, is now seeing that the revenues are faithfully collected in Ohio, by mounting the stump in that State for Calico FOSTER.

DUTCHER, General Appraiser at the port of New York—a most important office—has had a month's furlough at full pay, to make speeches on behalf of the Canonchet CONKLING-Tammany coalition.

These are only samples, but in addition the most sweeping and oppressive assessment on Federal officeholders, clerks, employes and contractors known in our history, has been going on for months, in order to raise a fund to corrupt the elections.

All this is supposed to be in strict conformity to that celebrated Executive Order No. 1, issued by the Fraudulent President, June 22, 1877 which declares:

No officer should be required or *permitted* to take part in the management of political organizations, canvasses, conventions, or *election campaigns*.

This rule is applicable to *every* department of the Civil Service. It should be understood by *every* officer of the General Government that he is expected to *conform himself to the requirements*.

[Signed.] R. B. HAYES.

This illustration of the Fraud's fraud needs no explanation. It is as clear as sunlight; but latterly all pretence of civil service reform has been abandoned, and the old stagers of Republican politics are jeering and ridiculing HAYES because of his ridiculous professions. GRANT used the civil service as an electioneering agency, but did it openly and above-board. HAYES acknowledges the evils, noisily proclaims its suppression, and then connives at and encourages the violation of his own order, issued with a great flourish of trumpiets. GRANT'S way is preferable to that of HAYES, just as boldness and audacity are more to be admired than cant and hypocrisy.

CONKLING AND BEECHER.

This incident is narrated by the New York papers as occurring at the wind-up of the CONKLING meeting in Brooklyn on Wednesday night:

As Mr. Conkling passed out, Henry Ward Beecher arose in full view of the audience, stepped him, and grasped his hand. The Senator bowed his head and leaned affectionately toward Mr. Beecher. At the same time shaking his head, Beecher was cheered loudly. A rooster roosted in the gallery ended up the cheers with the imitation of a rooster crowing. Mr. Beecher spoke for about ten minutes.

How touching this meeting of the great Republican leaders—the clerical and political chiefs of the party of moral ideas. To have made the picture complete, THEODORE TILTON should have posed before the audience, hanging pictures in his night shirt, with the gentle BESSIE TURNER holding the candle, while an admirable accessory would have been a tableaux with ex-Senator SPRAGUE, shot gun in hand chasing the "destroyer of my home" away from the borders of little Rhody. It warms one's heart to see the great, good and virtuous CONKLING and BEECHER publicly embracing before a Brooklyn audience. That's the place for such episodes, public and private, masculine and feminine, clerical and lay. How would CONKLING and BEECHER do for a ticket next year? How beautifully the dramatic unities would be preserved. How bravely they have both sheltered themselves behind the skirts of gentle women. The chap in the gallery who "imitated a rooster crowing" comprehended matters to a nicety.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

BLAINE was well received in Iowa, as he was in Ohio, and did not forget that a Presidential election is in the near future and that, like GRANT, he declines nothing. JAMES is for BLAINE.

KEARNEY will not oblige HENDRICK B WRIGHT by coming to Pennsylvania and taking a hand in our election this fall. His "private Secretary" writes that DENNIS has his hands full of political work in California for the next three years.

AT the Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts on Tuesday last, delegates were elected to the next Democratic National Convention. Judge ABBOTT heads the delegation. This is the first election to the great Convention of next year by either party.

THE tide of immigration swells with each passing month. During the month of September last 45,872 immigrants arrived at New York and during the year which ended September 30 the total number was 115,401, against but 77,317 for the corresponding period last year.

THE execution of MCMANUS at Sunbury, on Thursday, makes twenty Molly Maguire murderers who have been hung in Pennsylvania since June, 1877. Certainly a terrible lesson. O'NEIL, convicted of the same crime as MCMANUS, has been respited, and will probably have his sentence commuted.

THE Republicans insist upon holding a community responsible for the acts of a few. If a drunken idiot in the South shoots a man, the town, township and county must hang for it. It was somewhat upon this principle the Republican Supreme Court of this State held that when railroad employes, dissatisfied with double-headers and reduced wages, destroyed railroad property, the farmer forty miles away must help pay for it.

THE BALTIMORE Democrats are loudly calling attention to the fact that no colored persons name appears upon either the state or city Republican ticket. They want to [illegible]ely a representation of three-fourths of the party is thus disregarded. They claim, too, that very few colored men are to be seen at the Republican primary meetings, while colored clubs are organizing very numerously. The truth is "no colored man need apply" except to do the voting.

THE Republicans started out with claiming forty thousand majority for FOSTER which was echoed over the country. The *Gazette* has been cleaning up its old coon cut and ragged rooster, to make Democrats feel bad; it never emits that. Of late it has lowered its tone, and advises Ohio Republicans not to be over confident nor indulge in so much chin music. We shall soon know on what side the thousands count, Brooster or coon, or both.

THE Postoffice Department has decided a whole community down South is highly censurable because a colored postmaster in South Carolina got into an affray. It is proposed to withdraw all mail facilities, which may punish people elsewhere fully as much as the Blackville folks. We hope the same remedy won't be tried elsewhere for postal troubles, else we may expect some fine morning to lose our mail privileges in Pittsburgh.

WHETHER the Philadelphia *Times* goes into the GRANT boom before or after the election, is a matter about which we don't propose to lose any sleep. There is only one boom that journal cares anything about, and that is a *Times* boom. It is quite careless as to principle, regards consistency as a youthful indiscretion, extracts the essence of independence from big bug adjectives, and falls into the common delusion of overestimating its importance, when it slaps both sides, and assumes it has been chosen umpire.

BEN BUTLER, we are told by the *World*, is the candidate of "people not respectable in Massachusetts," while it says Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, his Beacon street opponent, "is the representative of the fourth generation of a *most respectable* family—a family which, but for the WINTHROPS, the ENDICOTTS and SALTONSTALLS, might be called the *most respectable* family of Massachusetts." BUTLER will probably poll a hundred thousand votes and Mr. ADAMS ten thousand. So much for "the most respectable."

WHEN will these terrible railroad murders cease? Not probably until some of the careless employes or officials of companies are hung or sent to the State's prison for life. A telescoping collision by an express train with a *stock engine on the main track*, on the Michigan Central road, on Friday, killed from twenty to thirty persons, mostly poor emigrants, and wounded as many more. Ten dead bodies were taken from one car. The responsibility rests on a careless switchman. At least he is first picked out, but probably the real blame will be found to rest on higher employes.

THE address of the Tammany bolters to the New York Democracy is publicly ob. It is much more [illegible] than an anti-ROBINSON document. It is two columns long, and TILDEN'S name occurs in it thirty-nine times. The poisons Tammany urges against ROBINSON happen to be the very ones that have made him so strong in the State. Whatever way the New York election goes it will probably prove a finisher of Tammany, unless it survives next year in its present capacity, as a leader in the Republican machine.

THE Prohibitionist of Chester county will vote solid for Mr. BUTLER, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, but to prevent any injury to their candidate, passed the following resolution as a blind to conciliate the liquor interest:

Resolved, That no efforts made by the Republican party, notably the State central committee in sending one of their number to Altoona to use his influence to have Mr. Butler's name withheld from said Convention and force an adjournment without making a nomination, we have a fresh proof of the alliance of the Republicans with the Liquor League of our State.

This is about the thinnest dodge we have yet noticed. It was gotten up by HOSTETER.

THE Germans of New York city held a great meeting on Friday evening, in support of ROBINSON. The Germans of the city and State have never been so united in politics as they are in this canvass in opposing the KONKLING-KELLY-Kosciuskoism. The resolutions adopted at the New York meeting declare the question in this campaign to be—

Whether or not the great tribunal of universities which Lessing Rudolph has successfully introduced shall be continued in their legitimate results, or whether we shall suffer these to be retarded to fall into decay by passing into the hands of a class composed of the leaders of Tammany Hall, the Republican machine and the Ocean Grove gang.

THE *Chronicle* is exposed to the ridicule of a column about the Democratic playing meeting with the ball. There is no fool like it, there. The only sign of danger we see in the declension of the Republicans of Minnesota in their platform the other day for a reduction of duties. That is a small source in the northwest, but it may grow to a big one, and that too in the Republican party. The only reductions in the tariff in the last ten years on Pennsylvania staples were when the Republicans in 1870-72 controlled Congress and the President. The tax of a dollar a ton taken off pig metal then, if it was on now would stop the importation now commencing with great activity.

LATTERLY an effort has been made to give to Secretary EVARTS the sole credit of the award of the Geneva tribunal of fifteen millions of dollars. Ex-Secretary FISH, who is presumed to have a better knowledge of the award than any body else, rebukes the attempt to pile up the glory for EVARTS and in a recent letter says:

To Caleb Cushing, as the leading counsel before the tribunal at Geneva, the country is indebted for the extraordinary presentation of its case resulting in the verdict there obtained. He studied profoundly beyond the precincts of the municipal law of nations and his familiarity with the languages, the literature and the institutions of other countries enabled him to hold intercourse with and to impress himself and the points and the logic of the American case upon those to whom the English language was not familiar. His argument before the tribunal it was which, delivered in a language understood by and familiar to each of the arbitrators, especially the three not named by either of the parties litigant, brought the law and the facts on which rested the American case to the intelligence of the entire court.

Mr. EVARTS can now retire with the best grace at his command.

THE Boston *Globe* has collected some statistics showing the official recognition by Massachusetts Republicans of the claims of the soldier upon the Republican party. Of the twelve Governors elected by the Republican party in Massachusetts since the close of the war not one was a soldier, and of the thirteen Lieutenant Governors elected by the same party only one was a soldier, and it never occurred that he was in the line of promotion. Not one of the four men sent to the United States Senate since the war closed was a soldier. Since the war there have been seven Congressional elections in Massachusetts, and the Republicans might have sent seventy different soldiers to Congress if they had chosen to do so. Not one of the ten Republicans in the present delegation was a soldier, and altogether only two were sent in a possible seventy. One of these was General BUTLER. The Republican party of Massachusetts has elected six Presidents of the State Senate and five Speakers of the House since the war closed. Not one of the eleven was a soldier. Two soldiers have been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts since the war began, and both were nominated by the Democratic party.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY never objected to the payment of losses incurred to our citizens through the riot. Taxation implies protection, and it was not necessary to pass any special law to make plain that proposition. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it pays its taxes direct to the State, and not a dollar to the corporation, which is not bound to protect its property. If that institution will pay its taxes to this county it will cheerfully assume the liability. As the case now stands, the corporation, with its thousands of employes, is a constant menace to our peace and property. We are not secure in case of a strike, when soldiers are the immediate resort, to compel the strikers to go to work. When our workingmen in mills or mines turn out on a strike they march through our streets with banners, and have mass meetings on our avenues, without anybody considering it necessary to shoot them, to compel them to go to work; and because this community does not do this, shall it be considered as favoring rioting and burning? The city of Philadelphia owns three millions of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock, its citizens about thirty millions and as many more bonds, so that whatever affects injuriously that institution, is sufficient to set whirling the whole of its population. If there ever existed a doubt as to our participation in that riot with any sane individual in that big village, it is now removed by Judge PAXSON, who says that no one doubts if the people of Allegheny county had only known they would have to pay for the loss of property they would have prevented it. That is our idea.

The Right Man for the Tax-Payers.

The New York *Tribune* is now one of the organs and bosoms of Tammany. It was written in Tammany it never saw before. Tammany opposes Governor ROBINSON the regular Democratic nominee for re-election. The *Tribune* goes hand-in-hand with Tammany. The people oppose both, and support Robinson for the following excellent reasons given by the Albany *Times*. It is a statement of achievements the last Republican State Administration and savings under the reform administration of ROBINSON, Democrat. It reads:

[illegible]

THE announcement that Mr. Justice HUNT of the Supreme Court, will not be able to attend to his duties this winter because of ill health has occasioned a semi-official rumor at Washington that Congress will be asked to retire him on full pay and that Attorney General DEVENS may be offered the position. Some time ago, it will be remembered, Mr. DEVENS wished to accept the position of United States Circuit Judge for New England, but was persuaded by the President to remain Attorney General because his retirement would break up the Cabinet. Since Secretary MCCRARY seems likely to succeed Judge DILLON, that objection would not hold now, even though urged by the President. Justice HUNT'S position is worth $10,000 a year for life and the Attorney Generalship but $8,000 a year for four years.

A SAVANNAH military company is making the tour of the Northern cities and is welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm. At Philadelphia on Friday, it was received at Independence Hall, and Captain Black, the company commander, made a brief speech which has some snap. Referring to the flag which the company carried, he said:

That flag was presented to us by the citizens of a state which took an active part in the late unfortunate struggle which we have since learned to call the rebellion; but call it what you will, we are prepared to accept it, as Mr. Stephens said—a war between the states. We have brought the flag of our country with us, and I think honestly and firmly that the sentiment to be found in the hearts of the people of the South is that the flag of the country is the flag of the whole country, and that it is the duty of every citizen to defend it. Under the folds of the right is written union, under the second, peace; under the third, brotherhood; under the fourth, thousands and a thousand; under the fifth, the Constitution; under the sixth, the Union of the States; under the seventh, the indissolubility of the federal system. When the first flag was presented to us by the ladies of Savannah, it was [illegible] to accept it, but when the second flag was presented to us by the ladies of Savannah, it was [illegible] to accept it. The third flag is [illegible] the hands of the most distinguished lawyer in the South, and I accept it in the name of the company, and I pledge myself that we will defend it to the last extremity. We will defend it against foreign foes, and we will defend it against domestic foes. We will defend it against the assaults of the Democratic party, and we will defend it against the assaults of the Republican party. We will defend it against the assaults of the Greenback party, and we will defend it against the assaults of the Prohibitionists. We will defend it against the assaults of the Communists. We will defend it against the assaults of the Socialists. We will defend it against the assaults of the Nihilists. We will defend it against the assaults of the Anarchists. We will defend it against the assaults of the Mormons. We will defend it against the assaults of the Know-Nothings. We will defend it against the assaults of the Free Lovers, and we will defend it against the assaults of the Women Rights people. We will defend it against the assaults of the Temperance people. We will defend it against the assaults of the Intemperance people. We will defend it against the assaults of the Sabbath-breakers. We will defend it against the assaults of the Sabbath-keepers. We will defend it against the assaults of the Jews. We will defend it against the assaults of the Gentiles. We will defend it against the assaults of the Heathen Chinee. We will defend it against the assaults of the Modoc Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Ute Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Sioux Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Apache Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Cherokee Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Comanche Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Piute Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Digger Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Blackfoot Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Crow Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Shoshone Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Nez Perce Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Bannock Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Arapahoe Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Cheyenne Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Kiowa Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Pawnee Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Osage Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Kickapoo Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Pottawatomie Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Iowa Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Sac and Fox Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Winnebago Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Chippewa Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Menominee Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Pottawatomie Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Iowa Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Sac and Fox Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Winnebago Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Chippewa Indians. We will defend it against the assaults of the Menominee Indians.

COUNTING DRINKS.

How Texas Proposes to Make Her Tipplers Increase the Revenue.

[illegible]

POISONING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Barnard Killed by Arsenic Administered by Her Son-in-law.

[illegible]

A COLORED PROPHETESS.

Fannie Lionett's Claim to be Directly Inspired to Explain the Bible.

[illegible]

Inflamed Gums

Are instantly relieved and will be permanently cured by the use of SOZODONT. The wider it is known, the better it is liked. Its history is one long, continuous record of success as a beneficial and most fragrant wash. Other preparations for the teeth have appeared and passed away, but SOZODONT remains.

Toys are easily mended, and strongly, by SEALBINE'S GLUE. It is always ready to be used, and may justly be termed "Semper paratus."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

YE WORTHY PASTOR.

He was a worthy pastor,
Who saw with grief and care,
His congregation go to sleep,
Or—which was worse—elsewhere.
He pondered long and deeply,
That wise and pious man,
And at last hit on a simple
And most effectual plan.
Next Sunday, of his sermon
The text when he had said,
He slid adown the pulpit stairs
And stood upon his head.
By thousands flocked the people
That preacher great to hear,
And the trustees raised his salary
To seven thousand a year.

MINE YAMILY.

Dumbled schrocks mit eyes off pine,
Mout' like it vas mixed mit dew,
Und leetle teeth shust peekin' drou—
Dot's der baby.

Curly hed, und full of glee
Drowsers all oudt at der knees—
He vas been playin' horse, you see—
Dot's leedle Otto.

Von hundord-sexty in der shade
Der teler day ven she was veighed—
She leetle me soon I vas avraid—
Dot's dime Gretchen.

Rare fainted hed, und pesty stoudt,
Mit grooked legs dot vill heap oudt,
Dond of his beer und sauer kraut—
Dot's me himself.

Von schmall young baby, full of tan,
Von laugh bright eyes regardh sun,
Von free to grow vhen vork vas done—
Dot's mine yamily.

WESTERN politicians are beginning to talk of GRANT and BLAINE as the ticket in 1880.

MR. GALUSHA A. GROW does not think the greenback vote in Pennsylvania this year will exceed 20,000.

GEORGE WASHINGTON is the name of one of the Ute chiefs now seeking to thrash the country of which his illustrious namesake was the father.

CARDINAL NEWMAN agrees with the Pope that a Catholic college might be established in connection with Oxford, but Cardinal Manning does not favor the plan.

"THE dear reporters!" When nine of them appeared on a boat down the bay to interview me before I struck shore, I folded my arms and said, "Home again."—*Talmage.*

MR. EDWARD WOOD writes to a friend in Washington that he will remain in Europe until about the 1st of November, and will not be here until the latter part of next month.

IT is printed in some of the Clinton county papers that Judge ORVIS intends, next spring to resign his position of Adjutant Law Judge of that district to secure the appointment of solicitor for a prominent railroad company.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S words to M. Tissserenc de Bort, the French Ambassador at Vienna, are evidently intended as a kind of soothing syrup to France, probably, too, in answer to M. Le Jeune's defiant words at Belfort: "We desire peace and peace only, but if any Power wants something else we are ready for it."

THE French don't believe in anything good out of France. An American who recently married a charming French girl proposed an autumn tour in Switzerland. "The mountains are magnificent," said he; "the lakes are charming." "Never mind the lakes and mountains," she muttered lovingly in his ears, "bring me, dear, to some country of good shops."

MLLE. MINNIE HAUK has been engaged by Carl Rosa for his English opera season. She will sing ten nights, hanging out in English the new Opera, "The Taming of the Shrew." She receives by this contract the sum of $5,000. She will also appear as Aida and Mignon, the two operas being then given for the first time in London in the English language.

THE Albany (Ga.) *Advertiser* says the colored people of Dougherty County are prospering. As evidence of this, every Saturday numbers of buggies on the streets containing colored people, who are the owners of the vehicles, may be seen. "This," says the *Advertiser*, "is an indication of prosperity and tells the tale of what work will do. We have a good many large colored planters in this county.

TWO eminent members of the Irish bar, Doyle and Yelverton, quarreled one day recently that from words they came to blows. Doyle, the more powerful man of the two, knocked down his adversary, exclaiming most vehemently, "You scoundrel, I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman." To which Yelverton, rising, answered with equal indignation, "No sir, never; I defy you! I defy you! You can't do it."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* is picking out its candidate for the Presidency. It thinks "Judge Black would make a good candidate, and we believe he would unite the party as necessity in the next Presidential canvass. But he is doubtless unwilling to enter into the scramble which some of the professional leaders of the party in this State have already inaugurated."

PRESIDENT JUDGE GARRICK M. HARDING, of the Luzerne Common Pleas, has announced his intention of resigning. The resignation will go in about the 20th of this month, and Judge Harding will ask to have it take effect on December 31. The chief reason given for this action by the Judge himself is that the salary doesn't amount to one-half as much as the income from the practice which he left to go upon the bench.

HON. GEORGE VICKERS, ex-United States Senator, died at his residence, in Chestertown, Md., yesterday morning, of heart disease. He had been in public life for a number of years, having served several terms in the State Legislature, during the last of which he was Speaker of the House. Afterward he was elected State Senator, and subsequently, at the expiration of his term, he was sent to the United States Senate, where he served two terms, his successor being Senator DENNIS.

THE farm on which Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va., is owned by Mr. Lab Wolf. The ground where Cornwallis actually handed over his sword to Washington was for many years marked by four tall poplar trees, but these were cut down for fire-wood in the late war, not, however, without the precaution being taken to plant a young sapling in their place, and this has now grown up and stands alone in a wide meadow.

FEW American authors, with the exception perhaps of Tuckerman, have had their works more widely circulated than William H. Powell, who died in New York on Monday, at the age of 56. It was the national banking system that did this, several of Powell's historical pictures having been made familiar through the engravings in the backs of the bank notes. But his pictures would not have been chosen for this purpose if he had not painted American subjects and painted them in a popular manner.

"REMEMBER."

Remember, when the rapid dawn encloses
Her magic palace in the sun's bright beams;
Remember, when the primrose sheds repose
Beneath her every touch in tender dreams,
When pleasures call them, whose joy heart is
Bright,
When to sweet fancies doubt intrudes at night,
Let through the deep words ring
Sweet voices, murmuring
Remember!

Remember, when Fate's cruel hand me broken,
For aye the ties that bound my life with mine;
When, with long years and exile, grief unspoken,
Despairing heart and blasted hopes are mine,
Think of my love, think of my lost adieu,
Absence and time are naught when love is true.
Long as my heart shall beat,
Ever it shall repeat,
Remember!

Remember, when beneath the cold ground lying,
My broken heart forever is at rest,
Remember, when some lovely flower is trying
Its petals soft to open on my breast,
Then will not see me but my soul, set free,
Faithful in death shall still return to thee,
Then hark to the sad moans
Of a deep voice that groans,
Remember!

PAPER MAKING.

The First Paper Mill—Rapid Progress in the Art.

The first American paper mill of which there is any account was owned by William Rittinghuysen, and was built in 1690, in Roxborough, near Phil phia, on a stream still called Paper Run. During the succeeding century the paper trade progressed slowly, but in 1803 an impetus was given to it by the introduction of improved machinery, and as early as 1847 these improvements were in use in all the mills in the country.

At that time there were 600 paper mills in operation, representing a capital of about $16,000,000. The yearly imports were $164,179, and the exports $94,355. In 1854, the number of mills had increased to 750, making 125,000 tons of paper per year. At this time, owing to the scarcity of the product, the prices were very high. The New York *Tribune*, which had recently enlarged its sheet, was reduced to its former size, and the *Sun*, then the oldest penny paper, was also made smaller. Others raised their prices. The printing paper bill of the New York *Times* for that year was $60,000, and that of the *Journal of Commerce* $50,000. These bills were then considered enormous, but in comparison with those of to-day they are small. The *Sun*, even with the low price paid for paper at the present day, annually expends $300,000 for the material—nearly three times the amount of the combined bills of those two newspapers. It is estimated, also, that the 2,000 tons of paper now annually consumed by the *Sun* would have been nearly or quite enough to have supplied all the newspapers published in New York city at that time.

In 1856 the consumption of paper in the United States was equal to that of England and France together. The highest price ever paid was in 1864, when newspaper stock was sold at 28 cents, and book paper at 45 cents per pound. This, however, was of short duration. These facts go to illustrate the great advance of the trade during those years, and since that time the growth has been so rapid, and has assumed such enormous proportions, that it now ranks among the greatest industries of the age. The use of straw and wood as ingredients has been largely instrumental in its growth and advance. Improvements in paper-making machinery are constantly being made, which lessen the labor and tend to cheapen and perfect the manufacture of paper.

At the present time, the United States is making more than one-third of all the paper made in the world. The product is about 1,820 tons daily, amounting to about 640,500 tons per year. There are now 927 mills, representing a capital of at least $100,000,000. These mills employ 22,000 persons, who draw about $9,550,000 in salaries per year. It is estimated that the entire paper interest, including manufacturing, printing, and publishing, furnishes employment to 75,000 persons.

New York makes the most paper. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio rank next in order named. The growth of this industry has been very rapid of late years in the Western States. The introduction of the new Bullock printing presses of extra width into the press rooms of the large dailies, has opened a new field of usefulness for the news-paper interest, and many paper makers are hastening to increase and enlarge their machinery in order to compete for orders.

Paper now enters very largely into the manufacture of many of the most useful and necessary articles, and new discoveries of its utility are daily being made. The different grades and qualities of paper number at least twenty-five, and vary from the finest writing to the coarsest roofing and sheathing paper. Of these numerous grades, newspaper stock is most largely made, but writing and book papers represent the largest capital, and are the most important branches of the trade. Our fine papers now equal, if they do not excel, the finest grades of paper produced in Europe, and they are daily being improved upon. Of wood pulp paper also it is estimated that about 52,000 tons per year are made.

Within the past five years the paper trade has suffered in the general depression of business. The prices have been very low, and the demand small, compared with former years; but within the past year the trade has revived considerably, and although the prices still rule low, the demand has increased, and a more hopeful feeling exists in the market. It is not probable that there will be more than slight advance, if any, in prices, for at least a few years to come; but as the consumers are enlarging their orders, mills which have been standing idle have begun running again and a general revival of the trade is predicted.

At the present prices there is a fair profit to the manufacturers, and with larger orders they can easily gain a comfortable return for capital and labor. The United States is far more fortunate than any of the European countries in this respect. There is a very marked depression abroad, especially in England, where the paper trade is at a very low ebb, paper being almost given away, while the demand is comparatively small with no prospect of any increase. The United States is importing less paper every year; while the exports now amounting to about $1,700,000 per annum, are steadily increasing.

ELECTRICAL JEWELRY.

What Miniature Batteries Upon the Person Will do.

[Gleanings Messenger.]

Every one is more or less acquainted with the advances made in the use of electricity, particularly in the way of lighting and as a motive power, but few would ever have suspected that it was likely to be applied to purposes of personal adornment. Such, however, is the case, for M. Trouve has found the means of applying it in a most ingenious manner to certain articles of jewelry. The applications of it are comparatively unlimited, but a description of a few articles will suffice to give the reader an idea of this invention. Take, first of all, a breast-pin consisting of a death's head enameled, with movable eyes of diamonds or rubies, and the lower jaw articulated. At the pleasure of the wearer, by means to be described presently, it can be made to roll its eyes and clatter its gumless teeth. Another pin is surmounted by a small golden drum on which is seated on its tail a little rabbit holding in its fore paws two drum-sticks, with which it beats a tattoo when the electric current is applied. A third is an ornament for a lady's hair consisting of a bird covered all over with diamond points, which, on completing the circuit, flutters its wings and produces a curious effect. One of these was made for the Princess de Metternich. But the curious part of the invention is the battery by which these objects are put in motion. Each of them is attached to an invisible wire, easily concealed in the garments or the hair; the other end of which is connected with a minute battery. This apparatus is not bigger than a pencil case, and can be easily carried unseen in the waistcoat pocket. It consists of a tube hermetically sealed containing in the upper half a pile composed of zinc and carbon inclosed in a case of hardened india-rubber (ebonite). The zinc and the carbon only occupy the upper portion of the tube, the lower containing the exciting liquid. So long as the tube is kept in a perpendicular position the pile is not reached by the liquid, and consequently no action takes place. But the moment it is placed horizontally, the acid acts on the pile, and a circuit is established which sets the moveable in action. Thus the wearer has only to vary the position of the tube to produce the motion or stop it at pleasure.

A NEW YORK OUTLOOK.

The Relations of Mr. Tilden to the Pending Canvass.

His Enemies Working to Promote His Success.

[A Letter in N. Y. Sun.]

From a friend of Mr. Tilden, who knows him well, I learned something about that gentleman's present position, with the injunction not to use it as an authorized or official utterance, but simply as the reflections and speculations of an admirer of the statesman of Gramercy.

"Governor Tilden," he said, "seems to be more deeply interested in the present campaign than in any other in which he has ever borne a part. The Democratic position exactly meets his approval. He would have looked upon any compromise at Syracuse as a base, ignoble surrender. For weeks before the Convention some of the newspapers discussed the possibility of a rupture between him and Robinson, and the bringing forward of some other name as that of the Tilden candidate. But Tilden himself never entertained for a moment the idea of abandoning Robinson. His only fear was that Mr. Kelly would not carry out his threats, but would yield to persuasion at the last moment, and would support the regular ticket."

"But how is a mutiny going to help you?"

"By the irresistible appeal which it makes to every man who remains faithful to the party. We have a hundred thousand lukewarm voters who might have stayed at home if we had patched up a peace at the Convention. Now they will all come out and deposit their ballots for Robinson. They are angry at this unjustifiable bolt, and they are just enough afraid of the result to make them active and energetic.

"What do you think the effect of Robinson's defeat and the election of the remainder of the Democratic State ticket would be on Tilden's Presidential prospects?"

"Ruinous, of course. Mr. Tilden would not accept a nomination under such circumstances. He cares much less for the Presidency than his enemies suppose. Why should he? He is already destined to occupy a larger place in history than most of the other Presidents, for he is the only man who was elected to the office and then defrauded of its honors and emoluments. There is no Mrs. Tilden to urge him on, that she may play gooseberry wine hostess at the White House. His administration would be one continued fight against the abuses and wrongs which have grown up in the Federal Government, and he would have no day of peace during his term of service. If he could inspire another man of sufficient capacity with his courage, he would gladly make that man his candidate for President. As it is, the nomination may be forced upon him, though he has not lifted a finger to secure it."

"But why would Robinson's defeat destroy his chances? The election of the other State officers would show that the Democrats were still in a majority."

"Yes; but a broken majority is a far more hopeless and helpless element than a united minority. What could be done? If Tammany defeated Robinson it would naturally demand the sacrifice of Tilden next year, as the only condition on which it would permit the Democrats to carry the State. If it proves next month that it holds the balance of power, its wishes cannot be ignored. It follows that some man acceptable to Tammany would be named for President. Then the 500,000 Democrats who support the regular ticket in this State would be required to vote to suit the caprices of the gang which defeated their candidate for Governor. Do you think they would do it? *I don't.* But we are discussing an impossible contingency; for I assure you that Robinson will certainly be reelected."

"Well, then, what effect would Robinson's re-election have on Tilden's prospects?"

"Probably it would make him the unanimous choice of the next National Convention. Outside of this State a very general misapprehension exists as to the probable result of the election. The Democrats, with hardly an exception, in the East, the South, and the West, believe that Robinson will be defeated. They judge only from surface indications and have no means of knowing the relative strength of parties here. Their first sensation on hearing of Governor Robinson's election will be surprise, and this will be quickly followed by a new and intense admiration for Mr. Tilden. Now, in truth Mr. Tilden will have very little to do with our victory, which can be legitimately traced to the general excellence of Robinson's administration. But his enemies insist on his taking the sole responsibility of everything which he approves, and through them he will get the whole credit of carrying the State. Then the people will jump to the conclusion that he is invincible, and they will insist on his taking the Presidential nomination."

"Is that Mr. Tilden's idea?"

"I don't know. I am not the custodian of Mr. Tilden's ideas. All that I can say for him is that he is perfectly satisfied with the present condition of the canvass in New York, and that he believes Lucius Robinson will be reelected."

Old Bullion's Daughter.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont has found in Arizona, where General Fremont is now territorial Governor, a field for certain of her well-known scholarly talents. Certain grown boys and girls, the children of poor parents, and obliged to work for their livelihood, had formed themselves into a class for the reading of history at such times as they could spare from their labors. They were plucky and bright, and so pleased Mrs. Fremont that she gave her Friday evenings to them. Of this work she writes to a friend: "It was a great pleasure to me to find that I could add to the knowledge of these young people, that I could make real and human to them names and personage, that I could link together one event and one personality after another until history became not a dry mass of names and dates and isolated events, but a connected and yet broadening stream of human effort. I can not, of course, begin to tell you all I said to them, but the thirty-two history talks I gave my Arizona flock of scholars each Friday of the term after I joined them were a panorama of history as my father had taught me to know it, as I had realized it in many a spot of classic ground in Europe, as reading had enriched it with personal belongings and lights, and as I had seen it made both in France and in our own great trial-time. For this, when they would thank me, I would tell them to thank my father. I acquired last winter a pratical insight into the vast and spreading influence of the spoken word on receptive and willing young minds. I have never done any one thing that gave me so much content in the doing and the remembrance." It is suggested by an eastern journal that there are many fashionable maids and matrons in New York who feel a desire to let their light shine into the darkness of the ignorance about them, and that here is the way. But it is forgotten that Mrs Fremont is one woman in ten thousand. Such a work as she carried on, simple enough in itself seemingly, calls not so much for knowledge, which may be said to be almost common, as for tact, zeal, discretion, which are rare.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TWO EYES ENOUGH.—Forty years ago, when living in the eastern part of the county, a large farmer, who raised 1,000 bushels or more of potatoes annually, estimated his seed to the acre at 25 bushels. One large potato, or two of smaller size, were put in a hill, as the writer distinctly remembers. Since that time the quantity of seed has been reduced by many, but is still too large generally. Talk to men of the advantage of light seeding and many will admit it, but like Dr. Franklin's converts they go on and practice the contrary.

It is said that a large piece, or a whole potato, is better than a small one, because it will afford more nutriment to the young plant. The starch of the seed is necessary only while the young plant is struggling to emerge from darkness into light, and a small piece is sufficient for this purpose. When the plant has reached the air and sunlight, and its roots have struck into the soil, it has passed out of its embryonic condition, and like a new-born animal seeks for different food through different sources. The leaves draw nutrition from the air, the leaves draw nutrition from the soil, and there is now very little use for the starch of the parent potato should any remain. The young plant has been born into the world and must henceforth take care of itself.

But theorists, however plausible they may appear, do not satisfy the average man, even when supported by scientific truth; he demands facts; therefore a few of these "stubborn things" are here related.

The land I planted this year is a piece of old land plowed last Fall, manured in the Spring without plowing, harrowed thoroughly, the soil and manure well mixed and rendered fine, which is of much importance in growing any crop. The seed was cut up, the intention being to leave only two eyes upon a piece, some of which were no larger than a hickory nut. One piece was put in each hill, hills eighteen inches apart, rows two feet nine inches apart, and the seed dropped upon the surface. This is at the rate of 5½ bushels of seed to the acre. The land was hoed twice and was free from weeds. The crop has been dug and with the land carefully measured, and the yield is as follows: Snowflakes, at the rate of 331 bushels per acre. Prolifics, at the rate of 480 bushels per acre. Half a bushel of the Snowflake variety produced 31¼ bushels. Many of these are very large, weighing over a pound each, and the percentage of small ones has never been less. This has been my method of seeding for a good many years, and I do not remember when the crop has failed. This year the crop is above an average all through this section.—S. E. C., in *Am. Cultivator*.

SOILING CATTLE.—A farmer in Cayuga county with an eye for getting the best returns, has tried the soiling system this season, and kept a close account of the profit and loss. Six milch cows were stabled early in the spring, and fed on green fodder three times a day. One acre of orchard grass lasted three weeks for the first cutting. Clover, being not large enough, was cut and given to them for two weeks. By this time the first-cut orchard grass, then with over a month's second growth, had grown enough for a second supply, which lasted as long as the first. The feed was cut by hand, and it is calculated that one man can feed, pump water and cut the grass for thirty head of cattle, which disposes of the argument that soiling cattle does not pay, on account of the extra labor. The cows were turned out at night when the weather permitted, and also had an airing twice during the day.

The results were all favorable. In the first place, the milk increased fully 20 per cent. on account of the freedom from flies and other annoyances. Again full three times as many animals may be fed by the cut-feed as by grazing. No grass is destroyed by the feet of the animals, and all the plants reach a fuller size. If three times as many cattle can be staple-fed as pasture-fed, the subject is worthy of more attention than is generally given it among farmers. Then, in the third place, the manure is of course better preserved. A herd if stabled thus year after year would be exposed to various ailments, which would require constant attention, but this attention the farmer can well afford to give in view of the increased returns.—*Examiner*.

BONE DUST.—Bone dust, like barnyard manure, does not immediately yield up its nitrogen and phosphoric acid to plants. The bone phosphate of lime is soluble in water, and but slightly soluble in water containing carbolic acid. The gelatine of the bones would soon decompose in a moist, porous, warm soil, provided it was not protected by the oil and hard matter of the bones. Steaming removes the oil, and reducing the bones to so fine a condition as possible is another means of increasing their availability.

Another good method is to mix the bone dust with barnyard manure and let both ferment together, and I am inclined to think this is the best, simplest and most economical method of rendering bones available. The bone dust causes the heap of manure to ferment more rapidly, and the fermentation of the manure softens the bones. Both the manure and the bones are improved and rendered richer and more available by the process. One ton of good bone dust contains about as much nitrogen as 80 tons of fresh stable manure, and as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure contains more potash than five tons of bone dust.—*Harris' Talk on Manures*.

FARM NOTES.

—A correspondent of the *Rural Messenger* has had good results from the application of lime, wood ashes and old iron put around the roots of fruit trees that were not doing well, thus restoring the trees to a healthy condition, and improving the quality of the fruit. As a wash for mossy trees he gives the following: Heat an ounce of sal-soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve in one gallon of water, and while warm apply it to the trunk. After one application the moss and old bark will drop off, and the trunk will be quite smooth.

—An Asylum for aged domesticated animals has just been opened by an inhabitant of Gonesse, France. It already contains a cow thirty-six years of age, a pig aged twenty-five, and an eighteen year old goat. The senior member of this happy family is, however, a mule. He is forty years of age. Next comes a sparrow, whose summers number thirty; one; twenty-eight years of life have been granted to a goldfinch, and a goose and guinea fowl have respectively come to the age of thirty-seven and twelve years.

—Some persons are puzzled to understand what the term "fourpenny," "sixpenny" and "tenpenny" means as applied to nails. Fourpenny means four pounds to the thousand nails, or sixpenny means six pounds to the thousand, and so on. It is an old English term, and meant at first "ten pound" nails (the thousand being understood), but the old English clipped it to "tenpen," and from that it degenerated until "penny" was substituted for "pounds." And when a thousand nails weigh less than one pound they are called tacks, brads, and are reckoned by ounces.

—The *Southern California Horticulturist* recommends the following mode for keeping grapes: Spread the carefully cut fruit thin on shelves or tables for a few days, to dry up the stems a little. Then cut clean dry rye straw in 8 cut pieces, about an inch long, and cover like pulling the battery of a cellular, tightly-jointed box, on which place a moderate layer of fruit, then cover with the cut straw liberally, and lay on fruit again and then pressed. Put them in a cool dry place, and the grapes will keep perfectly sound for several months.

—A late example of the utilization of waste material is furnished by the use that is now made of the refuse of fish-cutting establishments. The skulls and bones are fast gaining a reputation as a fertilizing substance, and are already an important article in the composition of high-priced fertilizers. The same refuse is also used in the manufacture of superior glue and glue. At first the dealers were glad to give it away to get rid of it, but now it is readily sold at $4.50 a ton. Every part of the fish is now turned to profitable account.

—A dry cold, airy loft is the best place to store onions. Do not let them lie more than two or three bulbs thick, and often look them over and pull out bad ones. Do not remove any of the outer coat but what comes off in the handling. They also keep well in paper bags put on the cabinet way to make which is to tie them on to a bag or straw band, which is better than a stake. This plan is useful where shelf room is scarce; but the points to observe are a cool, airy situation, warmth, and moisture being more inimical to their keeping than frost.

—Mr. George W. Carroll of Pennsylvania, has patented an improved horn tip for cattle, which it is said may be secured to the horns without inability of breaking or otherwise injuring them. It consists in wooden tips inclosed in metal sleeves, attached to chains on which are elastic rings adapted to fit the horns and yield to their growth. They are connected together between the horns by a loop so that the chain can be taken up or shortened at pleasure, to adapt them to different cattle.

—A French pharmacist offers the following discovery for preserving eggs, namely—to use a solution of silicate, which, being of a very glutinous or adhesive character, is kept in a liquid state by adding a little tepid water. Simply dip the fresh eggs in this and then dry them. When thoroughly dried, and completely covered with the silicate solution, which any druggist can furnish, the eggs can then be put away and will keep more than a year without injury.

—It is curious that in all the enterprise witnessed in the breeding of the various classes of horses, that really fine carriage horses command a higher price relatively than the other. They are scarce, always, and for the reason, we believe, that the average farm horse is understood. Carriage horses are produced by crossing stanch thoroughbreds, upon large handsome roomy mares. There is money in this class of horses.

—By the report of Major Grinnell to the Massachussetts State Board of Agriculture, published in the Secretary's report for 1878-9, it appears that Massachusetts keeps about three dogs to every sheep; that the damage done to sheep by dogs and paid under the dog law, in 1878, was $10,584.53, while the whole number of sheep in the State is but about 55,000.

Apples and berries can be dried by putting them, when sliced, into a tight tin pan, and setting them over a kettle of boiling water. Cover them up with another pan and you will be surprised to see how quickly and nicely they will be dried. When using them soak them out in water over night.

—The demand for rye straw, for the manufacture of paper, is so great in Pennsylvania that farmers have largely increased their acreage of this crop, and the yield for the present year is estimated at 3,500,000 bushels. The straw to as valuable as the grain.

—A farmer of experience says that he has raised turnips with corn many years, and has never had reason to suppose the corn crop was at all lessened by the turnips, for really they are not an interference. They make nearly all the growth after the corn is ripe.

—When potatoes were first introduced at Moscow, eighty or ninety years ago, there was great prejudice against them, and they were called the devil's fruit. It was a long time before they came into general use.

—Down in Mississippi they debated the question "Whether the farmer or blacksmith was the more useful member of society?" for a full month, and finally decided in favor of the farmer.

—It is estimated that the hay crop of the country, reckoned at only five dollars per ton, is worth three times that of cotton, ten times that of wool, and twice that of wheat.

—Owing to the rot which has attacked the potato crop throughout France, it is estimated that the deficiency in the same will amount to 15,000,000 sacks.

—Prof. Arnold says there is no timber like white oak for butter. It has very little sap, imparts no unpleasant flavor, and is tighter than any other wood.

REFORMED FUNERALS.

A Limitation Placed on Costly Display in Carriages.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Roman Catholic priest in Jersey City who refused the other day to open his church for a funeral because there were more carriages in the procession than seemed to be proper, however harsh the proceeding may have seemed to the persons immediately concerned, took a step in the right direction. In explaining his conduct afterward he said that expensive obsequies had come to be a great abuse, that persons who could ill afford to do so paid large sums of money in vain show upon the death of their friends or relatives; that he had known of cases in which an undertaker's bill for this purpose had left the survivors without sufficient food in the house, or money to buy it; and that the clergymen of his diocese had believed it to be necessary to interfere with the practice so far as to specify the number of carriages to be hired for a funeral, and to close their doors against the servicers when that number should be exceeded.

The abuse referred to is a familiar one, and those who indulge in it and suffer from it are usually persons who can least afford it. The strong hold which a weakness for parade of this sort has on some minds was grotesquely illustrated in the case to which we refer. After the carriages in excess of the specified number had been sent away the church was opened and the services took place. Then, as the poor also went its way to the burial place, the rejected vehicles fell into line, and the priest was outwitted by the mourners. A reform in this matter—and there is no doubt that some improvement has been made in recent years—may properly begin among those who are most ingeniously afflicted by the abuse. If the rich or well-to-do set the example of moderation, the poor—who are sometimes the proudest and most sensitive class—may be more easily influenced in that wise direction.

The example of the New Jersey priest might well be imitated by clergymen everywhere, in spirit at least, and so come to discourage funeral ostentation. The people themselves, however, should be the active reformers, and the announcement "no flowers," which is now often seen in ordinary advertisements may well serve as a precedent for earnest consideration in other particulars.

HUNTING FOR GENERALS.

Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Scott and Thurlow Weed on a Military Hunt.

[Interview with Thurlow Weed in Graphic.]

"After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration," continued the veteran journalist, "I was much and closely associated with him. As a matter of fact, I passed between Washington and Albany constantly during all the terrible years of the war. Night after night I was closeted with the President, after all in the White House had retired, and saw the struggle that great and good man constantly had with the difficulties and responsibilities of his position. I have nothing much to do nowadays, but to think," said Mr. Weed, referring to his age and his blindness, "and I often catch this: 'Thank God that He compelled the Chicago Convention to nominate Abraham Lincoln for President, and moved the people to elect him.'"

"You had opportunities of knowing him well," suggested the reporter.

"Solely better. I recall the fact that when the war was fairly begun the President and I were talking one night over the question of who should be appointed to the chief command of our armies. We wanted to find a reasonable Washington, and didn't know in what direction to look for him.

"There was General Scott—projected the infirm rests the only daily physical in the world.

"Yes," said the white-haired member of the old Guard, "and I went to him to ask about it. Now, please understand, with an idea that he would die, but to ask him who he thought would do. I said: 'General, you know as well as I do that your advanced age and infirmities will not permit you to serve actively at the head of our armies, and that we must have a trusty and capable commander. How would Robert Lee answer the purpose?' The veteran of Lundy's Lane and Mexico looked at me sadly and said: 'If you had asked me that last week, I should have said he is just our man, but Lee has gone with his State. I have just got the news of his decision to be a rebel.' Then I suggested Joe Johnston. 'How will he do, General?' 'Yesterday I should have said he will do capitally, but he also has now pronounced for the other side.'"

"Why, Mr. Weed," inquired our reporter, "weren't there anybody to be had outside the doubtful States?"

"No; the Mexican war had used up all of that class, and nothing since had occurred to bring out new men. But you know what the result was. We experimented—in a very costly way, too—with different generals until we finally picked up a few worth having out of a mass of rubbishy material.

Depreciated Coin.

A correspondent complains through the *Journal of Commerce* of the losses growing out of the circulation of trade dollars and mutilated subsidiary coins. The responsibility for this rests upon a class who ought to be ashamed of it. Small manufacturers and others, who carry on a business in which they have to disburse money or wages, buy up the trade dollars and the punched or clipped coin at a discount of 2 to 5 per cent., and force them out again at par. The operatives who receive them spend them with the shopkeepers, paying for the discount in the additional price of the wares they purchase. The tradesmen sell them to the dealers at 5 to 8 per cent., and the latter turn them out once more on the same round. The punched coin are many of them the relics of old boards, but it is evident that the work of mutilation has been started afresh, as many of the newer pieces have been treated in the same way. The Government, with a little effort, might trace the parties engaged in this unlawful business, and put a stop to it. The popular superstition that it is the work of silversmiths has no foundation in truth. Some rogues have a little machine which they use for the purpose, and must have also facilities for realizing the full value of the coin after it has been robbed of part of its value. Once in circulation it goes on the old round. The tradesmen and others who must take all that is offered, sort out the coin, depositing all that is bankable and paying out what they can, selling the rest at a discount. Thence it should go into the melting pot, and would but for the discreditable action of those who buy it from the brokers to force it once more into circulation.

WHEN General Grant reaches Virginia City, Nev., the Piute Indians of that neighborhood will join in that procession, and the chiefs say that for three days before he arrives they will build watchfires on all the surrounding mountains. They will make a great display.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

What man would he who, he him drink of the river
That bears on its waters the record of time,
A message to him every wave must deliver
To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.

Who needs not experience, trust him not too much
The weakest one mind can triumphs achieve;
The weakest who dig as from the solid will ex-
cel him—
The strength of mankind is the wisdom they
have.

For peace do not hope, to be met you must break it,
Still work for the minute and not for the year;
When honor comes to you, be ready to take it;
But reach not to seize it before it is near.

Be silent and calm—silence never betrays you,
Be true to your word, and your work and your
friend;
But trust most in Him who is foremost to praise
you.

Nor judge of a day till it draws to the end.
Stand erect in the sale, nor exult on the mount-
ing,
Take gifts with weight, most men give to be
paid.
Your "dear heart and I have" is a mountain,
You're worth what you saved," not the million
you made.

Be true to yourself or your plans will miscarry,
Your wife keep a sweetheart, instead of a
tease,
Rule children by reason, not rod, and mind,
many
Your girl when you can—and your boy when
you please.

Steer straight as the wind will allow; set to
ready
To veer, cut a point to let true chess pass;
Each note has that effect, with a change of
key,
When this one is meeting goes, that one to
mass.

One enemy not so wide but two arches may
span it,
Greet neighbor and curtsey them for a scape.
And this truth in sight—every man is the planet
Her just as much right as yourself to the road.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

WIDOW POTTS' TRAMP.

Trudging Along on 2,600 Miles of Cross-Ties Since May Last.

[Ohio Times of Saturday.]

At 8 o'clock last evening a sunburned little woman, about five feet nothing in height, clad in what had probably once been a blue flannel dress, trimmed with white, twenty-five cents' worth of straw hat, and swinging in one hand a shoe case, to the handle of which was tied a small basket, turned the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets and with a quick, business step soon announced her presence in the reporters' room at the Times office. "There," she said, with a sweep of her blue eyes and a twist of her head, "there I am, Mrs. Martha Potts, the Widow Potts, and that completes 2,600 miles I've walked for a pair of $3.00."

Her peculiar accent here cut her sentence that she was a native of North Carolina. Continued: "I lived in New York some years. I never did any walking, except a few exhibitions over there until I entered the 'ladies' race' inaugurated by the fashionable ladies around in the Interregnum Rest House. I came in so far behind that two couples came out of my last hundred a week with a bonbon. A number of gentlemen there, whose names I don't remember exactly, put up $3,000 which they agreed to give to me if I should walk to New Orleans and back in a certain time. I'm back, and I expect to get my cash. The distance is 2,600 miles. I started from Philadelphia on May 15, and went down by Baltimore and Washington, and so on, by regular stages, until I reached Manassas Junction. Then I took to the railroad bed and walked every step of the way to New Orleans, where I arrived on July 20. I experienced the kindest treatment all along the line. was never insulted or insulted, and had evening receptions in Atlanta by Montgomery by bands, and by five thousand persons at New Orleans. I had nobody to accompany me either way beyond the folks who came out to meet me near the cities, but I understand there were people at certain points watching to see that I walked the square thing. My whole expenses were over $22. I lost fourteen days altogether by stoppages, and was sick three days. Everybody treated me kindly, especially in Georgia and Louisiana. I don't a bit tired and could get it over again. I think I could beat one hundred and ten miles in twenty-four hours. I want to walk twenty-four, seventy-three one hundred and forty-four hours. I started out to be champion and I mean there was half a million in bets on the result. I'll be champion or die in the attempt. I expect to get my money in a few days."

The widow smoothed on her straw hat, picked up her case and skipped cheerily away.

Divorce and Marriage.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

A divorce and marriage occurred recently which were of a nature somewhat peculiar and interesting. A German shoemaker residing on the National road west of the White river bridge became suspicious of the fidelity of his wife, a young baker residing on Blake street, being the person whom he suspected of alienating his wife's affections. He broached the unpleasant subject to his wife one evening, and she acknowledged the impeachment. A divorce was accordingly agreed upon and a division of the property was made, the wife receiving $250 and a cow. All preliminary arrangements were made, no hard feelings having been engendered on the part of any of the parties interested, and on the day appointed the baker and a neighbor of the confidante for divorce proceeded to the court house, the one named going as a witness. The divorce was granted, neither party interposing any objections, and the discovered couple started back home. On the way the baker, who was to get the divorced wife, proposed a bottle of wine. The party stopped at a saloon, and while they were drinking the man the baker and the witness required to the county clerk's office and obtained a marriage license, to be used at the wedding of the divorced wife and her baker friend that afternoon. By mutual agreement the latter is to furnish bread for the shoemaker, and the latter is to make the shoes for the baker's family. This is the way it is done in Bloomington.

A Balloon Found.

MILWAUKEE, October 11.—A balloon was found last evening on the Green Bay road, fifty miles north of this city. It came in from the northeastern direction. Considerable excitement has been caused over the discovery. Nothing was found to identify it. This can be hardly the Wise balloon. Similar balloons have been sent up in Wisconsin, at county fairs, and this probably is one of them. The balloon would stand about forty feet in height, and would have a carrying capacity of two or three persons.

Poisoned By Communion Bread.

MAYFIELD, KY., October 11.—The fifteen persons poisoned recently while attending the meeting of the Old Baptists' Association at Farmington, Graves county, are about well. It will be remembered that strychnine was mistaken for soda and put in the bread used in the communion service. The church was turned into a hospital at the time, and the religious exercises had to be continued out in a grove.

General Ewing and the New Interest.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

An effort is being made to prejudice the public mind in some quarters against General Ewing on the tariff question. It is claimed that the General worked and voted for a bill that was designed to injure the iron interests of this country. The truth is the clauses of the bill in question which related to iron were thrown up by a committee of Pennsylvania iron men. Consequently the measure which General Ewing advocated exactly expressed the views of the representatives of the iron interest.

THE OLD WORLD.

General Roberts in Possession of the Citadel of Cabul.

Iron Trade in England Still Improving Owing to American Demand.

THE IRON TRADE.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 12.—During the week, over 5,000 tons of iron have been shipped to the United States. The shipments have hitherto consisted almost exclusively of Cleveland pig iron, but five hundred tons puddlers' bars are included. The orders now coming in are for forty-five thousand tons of pig iron. There are also three cargos for puddled bars and manufactured iron, and orders for scrap iron and steel. The recent rise in prices checked orders for a time, but inquiries are now renewed, and additional American orders are expected.

AFGHANISTAN.

GEN. ROBERTS MEETING WITH CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE.

SIMLA, October 12.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs on the 10th inst. from Terizhah that during the night of Wednesday the enemy, confronting Gen. Baker, had, abandoning twelve guns. The British cavalry pursued them for several miles, but the enemy dispersed in so many directions that only small parties were overtaken. Gen. Roberts had intended to make a public entry into Cabul and take possession of Bala Hissar on the 12th inst.

THE CITADEL CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 12.—A dispatch from Lahore on Sunday says: "A private message from Simla states that General Roberts is in possession of Bala Hissar, the citadel of Cabul."

A dispatch dated Allahabad, Sunday evening, says: "The leading merchants of Cabul have come into Gen. Roberts' camp. On the night of the 8th inst. a tremendous explosion was heard in Cabul. It was believed the magazines had been set on fire by rascals."

A correspondent, who accompanied General Roberts's column to Cabul, writes: "On the 8th inst. the British cantonments in Bala Hissar and the city, except Bemaru heights, were in possession of the British troops. The enemy, fighting desperately, were driven from their strongholds in the hills surrounding Cabul, and retreated in confusion, leaving behind them their guns and ammunition."

TWO FAMOUS BEAUTIES.

THE CHERRY LILY AND ROSE OF CASHMERE MARRIED AT PHILADELPHIA.

[Philadelphia Press.]

LONDON, October 11.—[Special Dispatch to the Press.]—The Rose of Cashmere and Cherry Lily were married in Philadelphia on May 15, and went down to Paris Fair, with nothing that the least resembling or photographing and asking for introductions to photographers. Her husband insisted that no one should know who she was, and had done all in his power to prevent the sale of his wife's photographs.

Mrs. Langtry charged Lemoine with stating that her husband had filed a petition for divorce, coupling the name of the Prince of Wales. Lord Londesborough and Lord Lonsdale to correspondents in the action. Her husband testified that the statements were untrue. He said he had left the cargo taken on board at Southampton. Many cases were totally burned, and others damaged by fire and water. The ship suffered no injury. Perfect order was maintained by the passengers and crew.

The passengers insist that the ship was fired by an infernal machine, packed in merchandise shipped at Southampton. The contrivance was operated by clock work. The officers of the Line of the North German Lloyd could not be found to-night.

$15,000 Stolen From a Trunk.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Dr. N. C. MacLean of London, arrived in this city with his wife a few days ago, and took rooms at No. 34 East Twentieth street. Last night during the absence of the Doctor and his wife, one of their trunks was broken open, and $15,000 in Bank of England notes were stolen.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS of Tennessee, is largely interested in sheep raising in Texas.

THE VATICAN.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, October 11.—The *Le Bien* publishes a telegram from Rome that, in view of the results reached at Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Nuncio, at his interviews with Bismarck at Gastein and Vienna, the Vatican, desiring to secure an absolutely successful termination of negotiations with Germany, has resolved to appoint Cardinal Jacobini to succeed Cardinal Nina as Political Secretary of state.

CABLE SPARKS.

IRON shipbuilders of Middlesborough, West Liverpool and Stockton, England, have struck against a reduction of wages.

THE party from Mandalay (Burmah) residency have arrived at Thayetmy. Commerce between the British and Burmese is at a complete standstill.

AFTER prolonged debates, the Great Council at Geneva, Switzerland, adopted resolutions in favor of the separation of Church and State until next May.

A DUEL took place on the Spanish frontier Thursday between Jean Jacques Aldrede, a former Republican Deputy from the Department of Hautes Pyrenees and Sassere, a Bonapartist. The latter was seriously wounded in the arm. The difference arose from a political grudge growing out of the affair of the 16th of May.

Fire at Sea.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The steamship Mosel arrived from Bremen with 511 passengers, reports discovering fire October 31, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. She immediately slacked speed and set her pumps to work, and shifted part of the cargo into the steerage. At midnight she succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Upon examination it was found it originated in some cases of silk and cotton goods, a part of the cargo taken on board at Southampton. Many cases were totally burned, and others damaged by fire and water. The ship suffered no injury. Perfect order was maintained by the passengers and crew.

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Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR. W. SCHOYER. E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The returns, from a Democratic standpoint, are not of an eminently satisfactory character. We have seen better; but then Ohio always was a Republican State—on a full vote. There was a full vote yesterday, with the usual result. So the Republicans have saved their distance on the Presidential contest next year.

The figures are confusing. There is a painful uniformity of Republican gains, and we don't care to burthen our columns with precinct returns, but grasp the general results. In several hundred wards and precincts reported, FOSTER makes an average gain of fifteen votes in each division over the vote for BARNES last year, when the Republican plurality was 5,000. This would give him the State by 20,000. But we incline to the opinion—based on past experience—that when the back counties come in, there will be considerable shrinkage of these figures. Cleveland and Cuyahoga county are reported at over 5,000 majority for FOSTER, and Cincinnati is estimated at 3,000, with but one-fifth of the vote counted. General EWING'S county of Fairfield is reported as giving him 2,000 majority, which is a gain of 200 over last year's vote.

The Legislature appears to be Republican on joint ballot, but the Democrats claim a majority of one in the Senate. But this is by no means assured. GARFIELD or SHERMAN will contest for the succession to Judge THURMAN in the United States Senate.

Defeated as they are, the Democrats have made one of the most gallant fights against great odds ever known in the political history of the country. They had not only all the power and patronage of the Fraudulent Administration to contend against, but the presence in the State and active participation of HAYES, SHERMAN and their trained hands of office-holders. Money was thrown into the contest in a way unprecedented; the Federal employes were taxed to exhaustion, and the organized banking power largely contributed to the corruption fund. The Greenback party appears to have disappeared from sight, and has had no influence one way or the other on the result.

THE "SOLID" IDEA.

Many of the Republican journals see danger to their party in the recent move to organize a Republican "machine" at the South, for the purpose of sending delegates to their National Nominating Convention in somebody's interest. Whose it will be remains to be seen. If the South is made "solid" for GRANT, then BLAINE or SHERMAN will kick, and vice versa. The solidity will be a transparent sham—that is without the backing of a single electoral vote—except to the candidate in whose interest the delegates are manipulated. At first glance it would seem the movement is to help JOHN SHERMAN to the nomination, as he controls the Southern office-holders and they run the only Republican "machine" that exists at the South, but GRANT'S partisans are on the alert and may yet gobble up the "solid" South. BLAINE alone seems to be without hope in that direction, but he has the strongest hold on the mass of the party in the North. This has been emphasized the last few weeks, by the wonderful crowds BLAINE has drawn to see and hear him, wherever he has gone.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, a Republican paper, tells its party some pertinent truths on this question of the existence of a Republican organization in the Southern States. It says:

> The truth is that Republicanism never had any real existence in the South, except among the colored people whom it lifted out of the condition of chattel slavery into that of manhood and citizenship. With them it was simply a feeling—that of gratitude as to its principles, what did or could they know of it who were ignorant of everything? They knew, in fact, just enough for cunning adventurers, with carpet bags in hand, to hold, move and use them as they pleased, and it pleased these carpet-baggers to call them the Republican party of the South, to trade on their votes, to rule the governments of the Southern States partly by means of their votes and partly by means of Federal troops. From first to last the pretense of the sound existence of any real Republican party in the South was a false pretense, and it was supported by perjury and bayonets, which left the lesson again and again proved by the other fact, that the moment the bayonets were withdrawn the Republican party of the South dropped out of existence.
>
> This is "solid" truth, and it is not in human nature that the Republican party should have any hold on those who represent the intelligence or property of the South. Misrepresentation of the Southern people is the cardinal creed and every day practice of the Republican party in its present campaigning; and this is accompanied by threats purposely designed to draw a return fire. But the Southern States, by the aid of the Democratic party and Conservative Republicans of the North, have reclaimed their constitutional powers of self-government. They have precisely the same rights in the Union as Pennsylvania: no more and no less. The Supreme Court stands as a breakwater to defend and enforce their constitutional rights. The talk of another reconstruction process by GRANT is the merest fudge. The country may be put in a turmoil by the attempt, but there it will end. The "bloody shirt" is no longer an object of dread to the South, and its only purpose is to humbug and wheedle the simpletons and ignorants of the North. In this we are bound to say it is still something of a success. But, as in 1874 and 1876, the people will revolt against it in their own good time. Its spasms are seemingly very violent, but the attacks grow briefer and briefer. The gospel of hate is not a good one to live by or die by.

A BOOMING BUBBLE.

The business boom is running rapidly ahead of what should be its legitimate and proper effects on trade, and is becoming a speculative and gambling boom. To illustrate this the New York *Times* of Sunday compares the recent prices—October 7—of twenty-six different Railroad shares with the figures they were quoted at in October of last year. With some obvious exceptions this list is destitute of stocks of substantial value; and with scarcely an exception are of the extreme "fancy" kind. The difference in the quotations show an increase in the value of these stocks in one year, and most of this increase has been within a quarter or a half year, of *one hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars*. The *Times* further says that the estimate has recently been made that the apparent rise in the securities on the Stock Exchange list, chiefly in decayed railroads, is $417,000,000 during the past year, and if the calculation could include all securities for which prices are procurable on the street, the figures might perhaps be doubled. Remember these stocks are of companies which have never paid a dividend, or have been for years in the mire, with no reasonable prospect of ever paying one. Erie for instance a year ago was sold at 12½, it is now quoted at 41; Kansas Pacific has risen from 7¾ to 72; St. Paul 31½ to 72½; Atchison and Topeka from 73 to 100½; Panama 121 to 170; Northern Pacific 6 to 24½; do. pref. 17½ to 52½; North Western 69½ to 84½, and so on through the whole list of twenty-six different Railroad stocks.

The speculative movement has also heavily touched the great staples, as shown in the following comparison of recent prices:

	Aug. 7th.	Sept. 7th.	Oct. 7th.
Extra State Flour, bbl.	$4 25	$4 60	$5 25
No. 2 Red Winter Wheat, bush.	1 25½	1 25½	1 38
No. 2 Mixed Corn, bush.	46½	50½	55
Western Mess Pork, bbl.	8 60	9 00	9 80
Prime Western Lard, cwt.	5 87½	6 25	6 37½
Fair Rio Coffee, lb.	10½	13	13½
Refined Petroleum, gal.	6½	7	7½
No. 1 Am. Pig Iron, ton	21 00	25 00	31 00

Commenting on this exhibit the *Times* holds there is no justification for the rise in the *facts* concerning demand and supply. It says:

> The increase in export demand for breadstuffs will not more than offset the increased production. Their receipts at Western ports since January 1 are not less than in 1878; the shipments from those ports are greater, and the visible supply is also greater. In bacon, lard, and pork the stock on hand is rather larger than usual, and no prospective deficiency of comparative supply or augmentation of demand can be shown. Iron, of course, has some reason for advance in the sudden increase of demand, but that increase is largely speculative and is liable to seduce the iron industry into an old mistake—overproduction. In breadstuffs the undue speculative advance may work harm by interfering with the export movement.

Booms may do in politics but they are mischievious in trade. They mark something of the return to an inflation period; not of currency but credit. A moderate and gradual rise in prices is to be expected, answering somewhat to growing consumption, but there is danger in letting speculation become too rampant. One fact is obvious, which the *Times* delicately hints at, and that is the immense power of the administration, and especially of the Treasury department, has been wielded in a political interest, to encourage and promote another speculative furore. This will be kept up until after the fall elections.

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

The Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. J. A. BENTLEY, delivered an address the other day, at Philadelphia, on the pension system of the Government, in which he presented some interesting statistics. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 there were only 8,850 pensioners on the rolls, involving an outlay of but little more than $800,000 for their payment. The exhibit now is vastly different. On the 30th of June last there were 244,548, requiring for their payment $29,981,001. The number of separate payments for a year is nearly 900,000, or 2,000 a day, and the average for the first ten days of each quarter 15,000. Since the consolidation of the fifty-eight agencies into seventeen, the machinery has become very perfect, and there is no part of the public business better performed. At the office in Washington not less than 600,000 claims of all classes have been filed since 1861, excluding those for increase of pensions and for arrears. These latter aggregate fully 240,000, making the whole number of all the claims not less than 1,000,000. There are now lying in the office upwards of 180,000 unsettled original claims. Of these, 40,000 or 50,000 have been rejected by the office, but have been revived by or called up since the passage of the arrears act of 1879. These, with the receipt of 400 new claims per day, makes the number much greater than the office is able to settle from day to day. The Commissioner advises a new system for the adjustment of pension claims which will facilitate prompt and just decisions, protect the Government from fraud, and decrease the expenses of claimants. He proposes to divide the country into districts, and have a commission consisting of a lawyer and a physician to visit each county seat and other principal towns and cities within its limits twice each year, and there personally examine such pensioners and claimants as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions to be examined, and receive the testimony offered in support of pension claims, and cross-examine the claimants and such of their principal witnesses as to the facts to which they testify.

This will call for an increase of office-holders, and is a measure of doubtful utility, but of course will be favored by the administration because it increases its patronage and power. Facility in prosecuting pension claims of course increases the opportunities of fraud. The system that has stood the test, passing on a quarter of million claims, with but comparatively few scandals, must certainly have merits that suggest great caution in making the sweeping change suggested.

"TWO SENATORS."

Under this heading that staid organ of the commercial and financial classes of New York, the *Journal of Commerce*, very happily draws a parallel between the partisan speech of Senator CONKLING, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last, and the speech the next day delivered by Senator GORDON, in Savannah, upon occasion of the JASPER centennial. As the *Journal* says: "The Northern Senator, in his speech, was nothing if not sectional and the representative of a party. The Southern Senator repudiated sectionalism with great vehemence and eloquence, and said not one word to identify himself with any political organization." "Mr. CONKLING," says the *Journal*, "sank far beneath the level to which a man of his pretensions should have risen in discussing campaign issues." The Georgia Senator on the other hand, "took and easily kept the high table-land of patriotic thought which so many American statesmen—Senator CONKLING chief among them—long ago deserted." Our New York contemporary adds:

> Senator Gordon calls the federal constitution "the omnipotent arbiter from which there is no appeal." He prays for a "broad patriotism, broad as the Republic itself." He says: "God speed the day when the maxim, 'This is my country, all my country—every section, every State, every acre of soil over which the flag of the Republic floats—shall be embraced by every American freeman.'" It is said that the part of his address containing these passionate words of devotion to the Union "elicited the most vociferous and prolonged applause." How is this? Senator Conkling, in a speech totally devoid of patriotic enthusiasm, told his hearers in effect that the Union is hated in the South, that State rights are as rampant there as ever in the days before secession, that the ex-rebels having failed to destroy the Republic by war, are now seeking to capture and control it with a view of upsetting all that the war had settled, as we had hardly supposed. He declares that the National finances, prosperity, economy, safety, right and justice are all imperiled by these bold, unscrupulous Southerners. And, for answer to all this sound and fury, the men of Georgia, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, stood out in the burning sun on Thursday and fruitlessly applauded every allusion of their distinguished Senator to the flag and the perpetuity of the Union.

SUCCESSFUL EXPOSITIONS.

The Cincinnati Exposition scores 50 attendance of 422,622, with cash receipts that will meet all expenses and leave a surplus for next year's Exposition of about $10,000. The attendance at the Pittsburgh Exposition is stated at 220,000. It was a great success in attendance, and the fact is demonstrated that a very indifferent show will draw a large crowd of people, particularly from the country during the pleasant days of September and October. Our Exposition managers are entertaining and it is also they have the showman's tact of gathering large crowds; but the late Exposition was poorly illustrative of the breadth and scope of our industries. Next year we hope it will do better in this respect, and in the meantime the managers and our citizens should labor to this end. It may be regarded as a permanent institution, drawing to our city every autumn a great concourse of strangers, of manifest advantage to the retail trade, the railroads, hotels, etc. Now, let the Exposition be improved every year, until it becomes truly representative of this great manufacturing and business centre. The management did well with the material at their hands, but it is the duty of our manufacturers hereafter, to aid them in doing better.

IF members of the Chamber of Commerce of this city do not desire to figure in print, they should not during their sessions indulge in conversation upon public matters in the presence of a reporter—at least some reporters—who will not admit anything can be considered confidential or improper to print which may be uttered in a public place, such as the Chamber of Commerce. There should be executive sessions as well as public meetings, where the freedom of discussion will not be embarrassed by the fear of publication or misrepresentation which might work great injury to the individual or the interests under debate. As it is, loose conversations are put forward as the deliberate opinion of some of our leading citizens, and repeated and printed abroad as official utterances. This is not the case in other cities, and is only calculated to make ours ridiculous. For instance, the following conversation at a recent meeting of the Chamber is cooked up in the shape of a letter and printed in the Philadelphia *Times*. Gen MOORHEAD is reported as saying:

> I consider it an insult to the people of Pittsburgh to say, as the opinion does, if we had known we would be compelled to pay the loss we would have suppressed the riot.
>
> JOHN S. SEAGLE. No living man who had sense could say such a thing. Judge PAXSON and all his Philadelphia soldiers could not begin to put down the riot.
>
> JOHN F. DRAVO. The hardship is that we alone have to suffer, while other counties are equally responsible.
>
> POSTMASTER ANDERSON. The Supreme Court gave the law in the case. The trouble is that we are scandalized before the State.
>
> MOORHEAD. I take leave that the Supreme Court has correctly interpreted the law of '79. It was passed to protect Philadelphia, where people were besieging churches, and extended here to protect workshops and factories. I petitioned to have it extended. It covers local outbreaks, not insurrections like the July riots.
>
> JOHN D. MCCUNE. This discussion is not to be published. It might hurt us.
>
> Several Members. No, it's only an informal talk.

JOHN SHERMAN and his National banks ought to feel satisfied over the result in Ohio. All that money could purchase was delivered, and the question absolutely settled is that a stay at home during the war is of more account than a General, which is in SHERMAN'S favor over GRANT.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

"THE sutler greater than the soldier," and "the yardstick discounts the labor," is the way the Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the news.

CHARLEY FOSTER couldn't go to the wars in 1861 because of his aged parent. Aged P. can probably furlough him to Columbus.

SECRETARY SCHURZ wants to send a peace commission to the hostile Utes. General SHERMAN assents, but wants punishment to precede peace.

THEY date back to 1803 in Harrisburg for the lowest water in the Susquehanna. The river is now within two inches of the low water mark of that year.

UP until twelve o'clock on election night the Republicans held their breath to hear from Ohio and to be assured they had carried it, as they have for twenty-five years preceding a Presidential election.

IT is a strange fact that Ohio has not gone Democratic on a full vote since 1853, not been carried by the Democrats in the year preceding a Presidential election, since 1851. This is legitimate comfort. It didn't go Democratic this year, either.

THE Democrats at Columbus conceive the Calico Champion and Home Guard Brigadier and Shoddy Patriot has been elected Governor; that the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, but cling to the hope the State Senate is Democratic by one majority. We await the official figures. Our faith in Ohio predictions has been shaken.

MURPHY, the "Haverstraw boy," who won the O'LEARY belt and a handsome money prize in the late walking match, will give BOWELL, the Englishman, a trial for the ASTLEY champion belt. MURPHY is a smart lad of nineteen "who never smoked, chewed, drank beer or liquor." He made in the race finished Saturday 505 miles to O'LEARY'S 524 in 141 hours.

THERE were thirty thousand people at the great antirent meeting at Navan, Ireland, on Sunday. PARNELL made a speech, and there were the usual remarks about shooting landlords. Navan is an interesting town, of considerable antiquity. Eight years ago it is, the first note of the National Irish party in the British Parliament was sounded by the candidature of a felon of '48—JOHN MARTIN.

GOV. HAMILTON has been doing hard work in Ohio. On Saturday he addressed an immense audience at Chillicothe; he took a special train at 9:30 for Columbus, spoke to crowds assembled at different points on his way up, and reached Columbus at 11:50 where he was greeted by an immense meeting in the Capitol Square lasting till Sunday morning. We judge the persons in Ohio had inattentive and slim congregations Sunday.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been disciplined by the Republicans of Richmond county, New York, for advising the scratching of CORNELL and SOULE. He defended his right to scratch to the Convention, and then resigned his Presidency of it in a letter from which we quote this extract:

> Regular nominations may be the result of intrigue, corruption and conspiracy, and as they are but recommendations, the individual voter must be encouraged to judge them for himself, and to disregard them when he is satisfied that they ought not to be supported. Any other doctrine than this seems to me to be unworthy of a party of freemen and one I have said that it is one which I have always preached. I ought to add that it is one also which I have always practiced.

SENATOR THURMAN was speaking to a large audience at Bellaire, Ohio, recently, and declared that resumption was a sham, that gold was as great a stranger to the workingman's pocket, and that no bank in town could show twenty dollars in gold. Quarters went jingle clang from the audience when a man rose and held out in his hand several gold pieces, saying that all the men working in one of the largest establishments in the city had been paid in gold that morning.—*New York Evening Post*.

That was a clincher, but Senator THURMAN might have replied that the proprietor of the establishment alluded to had made a visit to this city the day previous to the meeting, and purchased the gold as a mere electioneering dodge.

THERE is evidently some mistake about JOHN P. HARTRANFT'S impecunious condition, which made it necessary to provide him with one office and nominate him for a dozen others, as we notice by a dispatch from Lynchburg, Va., where he and several other capitalists have been and made speeches in response to ovations. It is also stated:

> On Saturday Judge Wingfield, presiding in the Circuit Court of Amherst county, granted a charter of incorporation to the Lynchburg Manufacturing and Mining Company, of which Governor HARTRANFT is president. It is understood that this company will at once reopen the Lynchburg Rolling Mills, at one time controlled by Mr. L. F. Ritchie, of Petersville, Pa., but which have been closed for several years. The company will establish a blast furnace, manufacture steel rails on a large scale and open up extensive mines in the vicinity. The Governor and party are now prospecting among the iron mines.

ACCORDING to recent statements by Director BURCHARD of the United States Mint, within the last three months our importations of coin and bullion have amounted to $34,342,745, and there are at present more than $5,500,000 on the way, making an aggregate of about $40,000,000 for the three months. This is at the rate of $160,000,000 per annum, or more than three times our average exportation of gold since the largest yields of the California mines. As this country is the largest producer of the precious metals they should be, in any ordinary condition of trade, a heavy article of export, and not of import. The present great influx of gold must, in the nature of things, be temporary, but the Director of the Mint thinks it may continue for at least six or seven months. Its tendency, while it lasts, is toward an enormous expansion of our circulating medium and a general enhancement of prices. In other words, it tends to introduce a new era of speculation.

Indian Scouts in the Saddle.

Rankin, the scout, who rode out of Payne's lines and carried to Rawlins the intelligence of the plight of what was left of Thornburgh's command, made a great ride making one hundred and sixty miles in twenty-four hours. In other countries this feat would have made a great noise, as it exceeds the correspondent Fabers' ride, from the battle field with the news of the British success at Candi. He rode from nine P. M. on one day until five P. M. on the next and made one hundred and ten miles. His ride was in six stages, and at each stage he obtained a fresh horse and refreshments and cheer for himself. He had guides and an escort part of the way and he followed across the country the trail which had been made by an advancing army of six thousand men and the innumerable ox carts which carried the supplies of that army. Feats of horsemanship and endurance, in which great distance is made in a short time, and in which the rider's life is never for a moment guaranteed against the shot of some lurking savage—these are the staple of which the life of a scout in the Indian country is made up. Some of these riders are put on record in the recently published autobiography of Buffalo Bill, and the figures presented are worthy the attention of those who are disposed to glorify dangerous and difficult rides. In August, 1868, Buffalo Bill rode in twelve hours from Fort Larned to Fort Zarah and back, sixty-five miles. From Fort Hays he rode in the next twenty-four hours to Fort Dodge, ninety-five miles, on the next night he went to Fort Larned, thirty-five miles on foot and thirty miles on a mule, and again the next night from Fort Larned to Fort Hays, sixty-five miles. He made on horses, mules and afoot, three hundred and fifty-five miles, and he was in the saddle or on foot fifty-eight hours. Every one of these four successive rides was made through a regular hunkers' country, swarming with hostile Indians—a country in which there were no roads, and in which a scout's perceptible trail had to be followed in the obscurity of night.

HENRY C. CAREY, the well known political economist, who died in Philadelphia on Monday, was the son of Mathew Carey, and was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1793. He received a liberal education, and at the age of twenty-one he was into partnership with his father in the book publishing business. Mr. CAREY is known all over the world as a writer upon political economy, and as an advocate of extreme protectionist opinions. His first literary effort that attracted much attention was an essay published in 1820, entitled the "Rate of Wages," which was so successful that it was afterward enlarged into "Principles of Political Economy." Following this in 1858, Mr. CAREY published "The Credit System of France, Great Britain and the United States," a work of the most profound erudition, and in 1848, "The Past, Present and Future," a production marked by great vigor and rare originality of thought. In 1853 appeared "The Slave Trade," "Letters on the International Copyright," and in 1858 the first and second volumes of his "Principles of Social Science." He was also the author of several other works of almost equal note. At the time he was a member of the old Whig party and later of the Republican party, and during the war was prominently identified with the Union league.

THE cause of the awful disaster to an express train on the Michigan Central Railroad seems to be clear. The telegraph operator said the yard master that the express train was forty-five minutes late when what he meant to say was that it had been reported that much late at a certain station some minutes before. The yard master, thereupon ordered the engineer of a switching engine to take some freight cars across the main track to another track, so as to prevent as he could get across to them. The engineer, after making some objection started. He had barely run upon the main track when he saw a light of what he at first took to be the express train. The result is that nearly a score of lives are lost, and many persons are probably maimed for life. It might not to be difficult for a jury, under the circumstances, to place the responsibility where it belongs.

THE Maryland Republicans having attacked the Democratic State and city officials for extravagance in government, the Baltimore gazette makes a warm fire for the assessors and proceeds to demonstrate that in the State of Maryland the State taxes are higher than in any State in the Union, with three exceptions—Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware. As to municipal expenses in Baltimore the city tax is 23 50 on the hundred dollars. In Cincinnati it is $2 60 50, in New York city it is $2 65, in Philadelphia it is $2 25, in St. Louis it is $1 50. The only large city in which the rate of municipal taxation is lower than Baltimore's is Boston, which has $1 31 on a hundred dollars less than Baltimore's.

WARD H. LAMON, the former law partner and biographer of Abraham Lincoln, says from boyhood he had a presentiment and firm belief that he should be President of the United States. He also had a presentiment that he should die a violent death. What is still more singular, his wife, from the first, entertained the same belief that he would be President of the United States. She said, "He's going to be President and that's the reason I married him, for you know he isn't pretty."

THE *Golos* newspaper says that in the central prison at Moscow during the summer just elapsed no fewer than 11,854 persons were incarcerated, of whom 10,477, including both sexes, were condemned to be sent to Siberia. These being drafted off into exile, upwards of half a thousand remained in jail, the remainder being admitted into the hospital, owing to the incredibly filthy state of their cells. There is nothing like a strong government.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TO MY LOVE'S PAPA.

"To flirt, to flirt?" the father cried—
"What means that latter-day invention?"
Young lovelace at the word replied:
"Attention, sir, without intention."

ENGLAND is to be honored with a visit from the Mikado of Japan.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN of Georgia, would like to go to Congress.

EX-GOV. THROCKMORTON of Texas, wants to go to the United States Senate.

OVER two hundred barrels of water are carted through Corsicana, Texas, daily, and sold.

RISTORI only acts for charity. It is a rule of hers never to give away a box to a friend or newspaper critic.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S traveling equipage is of the lightest, consisting, as a rule, of nothing beyond a toothbrush and a clean shirt.

THE Grant enthusiasm in San Francisco died out as soon as the General started for the Yosemite. There is enthusiasm only when Grant is present.

EX-SENATOR and Major General Adelbert Ames, who was at one time Governor of Mississippi, is said to be a merchant in the cheese line in New York city.

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A MEETING of the English preacher Spurgeon lectured on "My Brother and His Work" in New York last Friday night. The great preacher's tabernacle is built where most of his ancestors was martyred for religion. His church has a membership of 5,150. As the members have large families and relations, Mr. Spurgeon's constituency numbers about 20,000. He has also a college of young men and an orphanage, which was originated by a woman's gift for that purpose of $100,000. Mr. Spurgeon has also an salaried peddlers of religious books.

A SAN FRANCISCO police advertising himself in the Pacific Coast papers as "Bailey in General Grant" is somewhat remarkable. There was a Bailey once who made a pair of trousers for General Andrew Jackson. During the latter's Presidency, at a reception given him in Baltimore, the aforesaid tailor approached the General and cordially clasped his hand. "I do not remember your name," whispered the old Democrat, "pray favor me with it." "I made your breeches," whispered back the embarrassed tailor. "Gentlemen," said General Jackson, turning to the assembled company, "let me present you to my friend Major Bridges." Grant, however, does not introduce his tailors in this way. He permits them to do their own advertising.

JOHN SHERMAN is still conquering with Divine Providence for the credit of the business revival. John's friends claim all the glory for him. In this they follow the example of a disciple of Col. Ingersoll, who when asked by a venerable clergyman if he didn't feel grateful to Divine Providence for his bountiful crops, promptly replied that all his gratitude was due to the manure with which he had fertilized the soil.

MR. BEECHER had in his audience on Sunday last 150 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, to whom he alluded in the most complimentary terms. Referring to locomotive engineers he said: "Hereafter orange from the remotest boards of Maine to the northeast or Oregon and positive uniform courtesy, kindness, direction and personal helpfulness. It is characteristic, universal. It belongs to the brotherhood of professional conductors."

OLIVA, Chief of the Utes, lives in style. He owns a farm of 240 acres. Of this he cultivates about a hundred acres, raising all kinds of cereals and vegetables. He lives in a neatly built and commodious adobe house built for him by the Government and neatly furnished and carpeted. He owns great numbers of horses and a good many cattle and sheep and when he goes out rides in a carriage which was a present from Eastus, McCook. He has one wife and one child.

"TAKE a good luck and tell Pinkerton all about me," said the leader of the gang that robbed the express on the Chicago and Alton Road at Glendale Station, Missouri. The man who came addressed the intimated agent of Glendale was small, insignificant, declining state of health ages—the only one of the robbers who were unmasked. He had eighteen confederates in the gang and nothing ever the station. The express messenger was knocked senseless and relieved of $25,000; this done the highwaymen dashed off in the darkness, being fifty shots at the train as they rode.

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DR. LEMOYNE DEAD.

The Great American Apostle of Cremation at Washington, Pa.

His Body to be Cremated at a Time Hereafter Fixed.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., November 14.—Dr. F. Julius LeMoyne, died in this place to-day, at the family homestead, after a lingering and painful illness. His body will be cremated at a time hereafter announced. E.

SKETCH OF DR. LE MOYNE'S LIFE.

Doctor Francis Julius LeMoyne, one of the best known citizens of Western Pennsylvania, died at his home in Washington Tuesday afternoon, in the eighty-first year of his age. Although latterly Dr. LeMoyne has been chiefly celebrated by the practical application he has given his cremation theories, yet he had other claims to distinction. He was the son of Dr. John Julius LeMoyne, a Frenchman who settled in Washington during the latter part of the last century, and for many years kept a drug store in Washington. The son—Francis Julius—was born in Washington in 1798, and was educated at Washington College. He studied medicine, and for many years practiced his profession in Washington, and in his prime was recognized as one of the best physicians and surgeons in Western Pennsylvania. By the practice of his profession, by judicious investments in real estate, and by large dealings in Washington county's great staple of wood, he amassed considerable wealth.

AS ABOLITIONIST.

In early life Dr. LeMoyne identified himself with the little band of abolitionists in this State and country, and several send from which sprang a wonderful yield of great events. He was uncompromising and unyielding in his abolition views, and years ago was reputed the most active agent of the underground railroad, for the spiriting away of fugitive slaves to Canada, in Pennsylvania. He was a candidate on the Abolition ticket for Vice President with James G. Birney in 1840, when the Abolitionists polled but 7,000 votes in the United States. He was a candidate for Governor of this State on the same ticket to 1841, receiving 765 votes; in 1844, receiving 2,800, and in 1847, when his vote fell off to 1,861. These were in the early days of abolitionism. We believe he was never afterwards a candidate for public office. After the organization of the party he was a Radical Republican, but in 1872 he supported his old friend and companion, Greeley, for President, and made speeches in Washington county advocating his election.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

Dr. LeMoyne was a liberal friend of education, and gave largely of his ample means to that cause. He donated at different times $40,000 to Washington and to Washington and Jefferson Colleges, also liberal sums to the Washington Female Seminary. He founded a college for colored pupils in Tennessee, in which a chair is named after him. One of his most praiseworthy and useful donations was of $10,000 to furnish a free public library for the town of Washington, which is now in successful operation, the citizens having provided, according to Dr. LeMoyne's stipulations, a fire proof library room in the town hall.

AS A CREMATIONIST.

His advocacy of cremation and construction of the cremation furnace, under his own direction in Washington a few years ago, gave Doctor LeMoyne a world wide celebrity and brought him into correspondence with persons throughout the world sympathizing with his views. The first body cremated was that of Baron de Palm, on the 6th of December, 1876. It was a "great success," attracting a crowd to Washington, and the attention of scientists throughout the world. A second cremation a year later was that of the wife of Ben. Pittman, a journalist of Cincinnati.

The doctor was an earnest advocate of this method of disposing of the dead, and made many converts by his theories. It is understood he left imperative directions his own body should be cremated, and it is presumed the fiery rites will be conducted at Washington within a few days. The crematory, about a mile from the borough, is kept in good condition and ready for use at any time.

Dr. LeMoyne's was a strong character. He was distinguished for his independence and ability to do his own thinking. Eccentric in many things yet he followed settled rules of conduct which he had worked out to his own satisfaction. He was a zealous and liberal friend of the negro race and struggled hard to industrialize them with ideas of self reliance and habits of industry. His wife died five or six years ago. He leaves eight children, one of whom is a practicing physician of this city, and another an eminent lawyer and ex-Congressman of Chicago.

For years Doctor LeMoyne had been a great sufferer from a painful disease. He was a man of massive build, of liberal culture and attainments, of practical theories, and very much inclined to have his own way.

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

Candidate Barr Emphatically Denies That Any is Being Made.

[Evening Leader of Yesterday.]

A Stanley paper yesterday contained an article stating that Daniel O. Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, was making personal appeals to the Catholic clergy for the names of adult members of their congregations, and a morning paper reproduces the article, adding that upon inquiry the story was found to be a true one. This morning a *Leader* reporter called at Democratic headquarters, where he found Candidate Barr busy with the work in hand.

Handing the article to Mr. Barr, the reporter asked if there was any truth to the report.

Said Mr. Barr: "We have neither sought, nor do we seek, to conceal anything. There is no disposition on our part to do any underhand work in this campaign."

"No man can say there has been any solicitation for votes either by myself or with my sanction on account of either religion or nationality, and they are at liberty to publish any letters or documents sent either by myself or those managing my canvass."

Here Mr. Barr produced a copy of the letter spoken of, which is as follows:

> DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
> COR. FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET,
> PITTSBURGH, September 2, 1879.
>
> REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—I desire a list of pew holders and adult male attendants of the congregations under your charge, with their postoffice address.
>
> If you could have them copied and returned to me in the inclosed envelope I would esteem it a very great favor.
>
> Very truly, your obedient servant,
> DANIEL O. BARR.

"Is that letter mailed to Catholic clergymen and to no others?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; we sent them to clergymen of all denominations, and with a change of a few words to the proprietors of all manufacturing establishments. The State Committee started on its work without a name, and this is the only way we can reach the voters of the State. By this means we have now on our books the names of many voters, to each of whom have been mailed a pamphlet containing a short biographical sketch of myself, the Democratic platform and the address of Chairman Miller."

R.—Is this the usual manner of conducting a campaign?

MR. BARR—Certainly. It is both usual and legitimate, and indorsed by both parties.

FOR HIM SHE DIED.

Terrible End of an Unholy Love at Cincinnati.

Florence McDonald Shoots S. M. Hickey, and, Believing Him Dying, Kills Herself.

A Foolish Jealousy of Mary Anderson, the Actress, the Cause.

[Cincinnati Enquirer of Yesterday.]

Sunday afternoon, a few minutes after three o'clock, Florence McDonald, a young woman who had sustained illicit relations with Sylvester M. Hickey, one of the managers of Miss Mary Anderson, the tragedienne, shot him in the ladies' reception room of the Burnet House, and then, believing him to be dying, put the weapon to her own head and sent a bullet crashing through her brain and ended her miserable life. Such is the history of the case in brief. Its full details would fill a book. Hickey is a resident of Syracuse, New York, and has managed a theatrical circuit thereabout for several seasons quite successfully. Miss Anderson, having played several engagements under his auspices with profit to herself, consented to play this season under his management and that of John W. Norton. While in Syracuse Hickey formed the acquaintance of Miss McDonald, and the result was an illicit intimacy that has continued ever since, though of late he, having higher and more honorable aspirations and endeavoring to discontinue his relations with her. The girl, who loved him with a blind adoration akin to madness, refused to be cast aside, and has followed him about this summer as pertinaciously as fate. As an avenging Nemesis she arrived in this city early last week, and though she visited Pike's Opera House and saw Hickey from a distance, it does not appear that he was aware of her presence in the city until yesterday, when she sent twice to the Burnet House and left notes for him.

Mr. Hickey attended High Mass at the Cathedral yesterday morning, and was not in the hotel when the first note arrived. After attending church he met a journalistic friend and accompanied him to the Highland House, where they remained until half-past two o'clock. Then they came down into the city, Mr. Hickey going to the Burnet House and the scribe to his home. Arriving at the hotel he found the notes, the last one being handed him by a District Telegraph boy, who waited for an answer. Miss McDonald awaiting it at the telegraph office. Hickey tore the notes up, and told the boy there was no answer to them. The messenger so reported to Miss McDonald, who then started down to the hotel and found means to communicate with Hickey, and he met her in the ladies' reception room about three o'clock. When they met they seem to have done so unceremoniously, for they occupied the same "sociable" together, she sitting at his right side, and were seen in earnest, though not unfriendly converse, by one of the porters of the house. A gentleman who saw them a few minutes later states that the woman had left the "sociable," and was sitting to the left of Hickey on a chair, which was drawn up close to the end of the sofa. This party states that he overheard a portion of their conversation. Miss McDonald was imploring Hickey not to cast her off from his heart, in the most pitiful tones, while he was endeavoring to explain to her that it was better for both of them—nay, absolutely necessary—that they should part; and he further told her that in future he could be nothing to her at all. The woman pleaded against this determination with all the eloquence of words and tears, but Hickey appeared to be inflexible in his determination. At last she seemed to bow to his resolution, saying, "Well, if it must be, so give me money enough to pay my way home." Hickey at the time was leaning over the sofa with his face to her. He seemed relieved to hear her ask for the money, and he straightened up and put his hand in his pants pocket to get it for her. As he did so his face was turned from her for a moment. It was the moment for which she had waited, and just as he extricated his hand from his pocket she drew a revolver from the folds of her dress and, placing its muzzle within a foot of his head, pulled the trigger. The ball struck him above the ear, and he sprang to his feet and then fell on his hands and knees on the floor. She stood up as she fired, and then she discharged the pistol a second and a third time at him, but the shots went wide of their mark. As she fired the pistol the third time she let it fall to the floor. Hickey crawled out to the hallway crying out, "For God's sake, take her away; take her away." The porter of the house was in the hallway when the shots were fired, and seeing Hickey crawling out all covered with blood, ran into the room. He saw Miss McDonald wringing her hands in a dazed sort of manner amid the smoke of the weapon. As soon as she saw him she took a step forward, picked up the pistol, and, placing it to her head, fired a ball into her brain. Without a groan she fell to the floor just in front of the fire-place, the blood from her wound crimsoning her face and neck. Dr. Bruening, who is a boarder in the house, had just finished his dinner, and was passing through the hallway when he heard the shots fired. He helped Hickey to his feet and had him conveyed to his room, No. 100, while Messengers were dispatched to St. Xavier's Church for the priest, it being thought that he was dying. Father Chambers soon arrived and administered the rites of the Catholic Church to his penitent. Before he arrived, however, Hickey, who is possessed of some means, made his will and devised his property to his brother and sister, who live in Syracuse. It was soon found that he was in no immediate danger of death, and Dr. Bruning returned to the reception room, where Miss McDonald lay unconscious, breathing stertorously.

The death-rattle was already in the poor woman's throat when our reporter entered the room. She appeared to be about medium height, plump and well-built, though her features were not what would be called handsome, or even regular. She never spoke after firing the fatal shot, and died at twenty minutes to four o'clock.

THE STORY OF THE DIARY.

Coroner Carrick arrived at the hotel a few moments after the death of Miss McDonald, and searched her clothing for evidences of her identity. She was plainly dressed in a neatly-made black merino, and wore a heavy plaited chain as an ornament. In the bosom of her dress was found a two-ounce vial of laudanum. In one of her stockings was found a fine ivory-hilted dirk, on the blade of which was engraved "Florence." In her dress pocket the Coroner found a gilt-edged diary, with a black morocco flexible cover.

This little volume proved a treasure trove indeed to the representatives of the press, to whom Dr. Carrick very generously confided it for awhile, for up to that time there was no clue to the woman's identity, and nothing but blind surmises to account for her attempted murder of Hickey and her own suicide. On the flyleaf of the book was written in a fine, bold hand,

"Florence McDonald,
Syracuse, New York."

The diary showed she was passionately in love with Hickey and insanely jealous of Miss Anderson. These extracts are from its contents:

UTICA, September 11.—I heard Miss Anderson play "Lena" last night. I would like to tell him that in real life women sometimes say as she did about her lover. He shall not believe to a woman. He shall not ever love Anderson; it is not in him.

She can never love him half as well as I do. I love him with distraction and jealousy. Love him as Henry the Eight loved Anne Boleyn, when in the hatred of his love and rage may be caused her to mount the scaffold. He also she was entitled to him.

Rochester, September 15.—Went to see Miss Anderson play Julia in the Hunchback this afternoon. I just received a note from Sylvester with a pass to the theatre enclosed. He says he will come over after the play.

September 24.—He has dared to tell me that he loves this actress and never knew what love meant until he saw her. He also said were she penniless and he could marry her he would do it.

I know that he would never give his love without encouragement but she shall not have him. Rather than see him belong to another I will kill him.

Buffalo, September 30.—I am here in the convent. The things I sent to Mother came and we had a lot of fun opening them.

Sister Mary St. Agnes said to Mother let us keep "Flora" here all the time and not let her go back to the world at all.

September 17.—I trained here all night. I have been making some Gumps for the Sisters and to-day Mother asked me how long before I would wear one. I said I never expect to be worthy to wear one. I wonder if I ever will? Shall I stay here in the Convent and kneel in the holy cell and pray while this "actress" wins the heart of the only matron earth that I care to live for? These Nuns are good, very good, and if I thought I could ever be half as good as Mother is I might try.

Thursday, the 18th.—Mother Superior says that I am not like the "bright child" that came here here some years ago. He did not love this actress then, and I was perfectly happy. I can hardly believe that he told me himself that he had learned to Love. My proud darling who's heart I thought no woman could ever touch has learned to love at last, and it is not I that have taught him. This actress has everything heart can wish, and He was my All, yet she took him from me. He used to laugh at me and tell me sad to-day. The Cross of Honor I had so cause he also said that he the more intended to Marry none than he did Me. I am only his Mistress, but I would rather be his Slave than the Wife of any other man.

Sunday the 21st.—Miss Anderson will be here the 24th. One of the children died here yesterday and I went to a Greenhouse and got some flowers to put on the coffin. I wonder if any one will ever do as much for me?

September 22.—Mother Superior says that when we love one of God's creatures more than the Creator he always takes them from us. And that is just what I have done. He was my Idol, and he thy and please Him was my delight, so I was punished.

To see Him give to another what I have tried so long and patiently to win is very hard, if I was good I suppose that I would wish him to marry this "actress" and be very happy; but it is only a Saint that could do that, and I am only a wicked, heart-broken girl. He could have made me a woman that would have been an Honor, in place of a disgrace, to the sex if he had chosen to. I know that I am not worthy to be his wife, and would have not only been contented but Proud of ever so small a place in his heart, but if I cannot have it I can at least prevent her from enjoying it.

25th 11:30 P. M.—I went to see Miss Anderson play "Juliet" this eve. Every one must acknowledge her a beautiful Actress, but it is not the Actress he admires, but the Woman he loves.

26th.—He came last night and told me about his plans and how he loved this woman and how much He would do for her, and I listened to His and let Her go Mad. I wish to Heaven I had.

He showed me what a blessing his love is only to tell me that it was all given to her. That she shall not have him. I will show him that the words of Cowper, "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," are true.

Darling, when my hour is nigh let me enter Thy arms wrinkly. This to die is not to live, 'tis but to leave a world of sin.

Syracuse, October 4, 1879.

I have been here at home for one whole week H— has been very, very kind to me, but nothing can make me happy now.

Cincinnati, October 10, 1879.

I left Syracuse Wednesday afternoon and got here last evening. Went to see Miss Anderson play "Juliet," and saw my darling there at the theater.

Cincinnati, October 12, 1879.

I went to the theater last evening, and saw my darling watch this actress with eyes that beamed beamed with love. It is such a look as I would have been willing to die to receive.

October 12, 1879.

He has stormed me after all that I have done for him, and he shall die.

The following entry would go to show that the unfortunate woman had fully determined on the course she would pursue when she arrived here. It was written on the last leaf of the memorandum book. The entry reads as follows:

Cincinnati, October 10, 1879.

I would like to have my body given to the Medical College. Florence MacDonald.

There is no need to comment on these letters. They tell their own story—the story of a lovelorn woman, to whom death was happiness compared to the loss of the affections of the man she idolized.

THAT FATAL WEAPON.

The pistol, used by Miss McDonald, is of French manufacture, and is of the needle gun pattern, the cartridges being discharged by the hammer striking on a needle or projecting nipple, instead of on the base of the cartridge. Its caliber is thirty-two, though it is much smaller in size than American weapons of the same force.

HICKEY'S STATEMENT.

Before the Priest arrived Hickey told his friends that Miss McDonald had no claim whatever upon him, other than being a sporting woman; he had visited her several times, and she had "got stuck on him." The facts hardly seem to bear his statement out.

MISS ANDERSON'S STATEMENT.

Miss Anderson was surprised beyond measure at revelations of Miss McDonald's diary showing she was jealous of Miss A. Miss Anderson stated that she only knew Mr. Hickey as a friend and business manager, and that he had never hinted to her of his attachment by word or act. She deplored the terrible affair most bitterly, and said that she had no idea that Mr. Hickey demeaned himself by associating with women of Miss McDonald's class. Her mother, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton Griffin, was pained beyond expression by the sad affair. She felt terribly annoyed at the coupling of her daughter's name with the matter, but knowing that it could not be helped, bowed to the inevitable. She seemed the idea that Hickey had told Miss Mary of his affection, saying: "Why he never had a chance, even if he felt ever so much inclined, for if there was a girl watched closely it is Mary. Not that we have the slightest fear of her falling in love but in order to prevent there being the slightest chance for talk of any kind. Miss Anderson and her troupe left for Chicago last night, leaving Mrs. Ferrell behind to nurse Mr. Hickey. At an early hour this morning his condition was unchanged. His physicians, Drs. Bruning and Kemper, have not probed his wound, and are unable to tell whether it is an internal skull wound of dangerous character or merely a scalp injury of less serious character. They think that he, having a fine physique and splendid constitution, together with youth on his side (he is but twenty-nine), may pull through all right. They fear less from the shock than they do from inflammation, and in order to prevent his being excited they will permit no one but his attendants to enter his room.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE DEAD GIRL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 12.—The report that Florence McDonald of this city, had shot the well known theatrical manager, S. M. Hickey, ahoof thiscity, created intense excitement in Syracuse to-night. Both parties are well known in Syracuse, and the girl has for six years been one of the most noted women of the town. Her right names Florence Smith. Her parents formerly resided in Syracuse. Her father kept a corn-hulling establishment in this city. Six years ago Florence was sent to school at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Buffalo. She was a wild and wayward girl, and had given her parents a good deal of trouble. After remaining in the convent for a short time she escaped and run away and went to Canada. While there she made the acquaintance of a conductor on the Pullman cars between Buffalo and Toronto by the name of McDonald. She became infatuated with him, and lived with him for some time. She afterward returned to her parents in Syracuse. They remonstrated with her on her wayward life, and persuaded her to return to the convent in Buffalo, which she finally did. She stayed there, however, but a short time, and returned to Syracuse. Her father then utterly repudiated her, and casting off all attempts at concealing her trade, she openly entered a house of ill-fame. For two years she was a woman of the town, and became quite notorious on account of her appearance and lady-like bearing. She was always dressed in a neat and modest manner, and comported herself modestly. A year ago last Thanksgiving she first made the acquaintance of Mr. Hickey, and at once became enamored of him. She followed him everywhere, and continually dogged his footsteps. Hickey endeavored on frequent occasions to get rid of her, but without avail. Finally the girl entered a house of prostitution, and seemed for a while to have given up her infatuation for Hickey, but her affection soon returned, and she commenced her persecution of her lover again.

When Mr. Hickey effected an engagement with Mary Anderson to become her manager, Florence became inordinately jealous. Her companions state that she on many occasions threatened Hickey's life.

Last month Mr. Hickey returned to Syracuse previous to his departing on his tour with Miss Anderson. He went to see Florence and remonstrated with her upon her infatuation for him. He plainly told her that he did not care any thing for her, and that he did not want her to follow him through the country as she insisted upon doing. Florence begged him to reconsider his determination to become quits with her, and told him that she would kill him if he deserted her. The girl has led a checkered career for one so young. She was aged about twenty-four years. She was exceedingly prepossessing, and never would have been taken for a fallen woman. It seems that in her early career she made several attempts to lead a virtuous life. At one time she was a clerk in a millinery store in this city, and also was engaged in canvassing for a diary. Her friends in Syracuse, who, of course, are women of her character, assert that she was very quick-tempered and very excitable. She was a favorite with her class, and had many friends among the women of the town. Her friends paid but little attention to her threats that she would kill Hickey, for the reason that she repeated them so often that they always looked upon her assertions as a joke. She always told them that she would kill Mary Anderson if she dared to step between herself and Hickey. She was continually making Hickey presents, and spent much money in doing so.

WHO IS HICKEY?

Six years ago Sylvester M. Hickey was a real estate broker in New York city, and traded a piece of property for the large steam mill in Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y. He conducted the mill for about a year, and then exchanged it for the Academy of Music and a brown stone block of residences on William street, in Auburn, N. Y. Later he assumed the management of the Opera House at Oil City, Pennsylvania. He remained at Oil City but three months, and then went back to Auburn. A year and a half ago he associated himself with John W. Norton in the management of Mary Anderson, the celebrated young tragedienne. Hickey became a favorite of Miss Anderson and her stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, and it is generally understood that he, instead of Mr. Norton, laid out Miss Anderson's routes, and arranged for her appearance in the various places she appeared. In fact Norton was a manager only in name. Under Mr. Hickey's management Miss Anderson has appeared in all the principal cities east of the Mississippi river.

HOPES FOR HIS RECOVERY.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—Sylvester M. Hickey rested quietly last night, and the Doctors think favorably of his recovery.

A YOUNG ROOSTER.

One of a Flock in Training for Next Year,

Relieves the Monotony by a Note of Victory.

Over a Democratic Triumph at Newark in the State of New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., October 14.—The city election today gives nearly 2,500 majority for Fiedler, Democrat, over Mackiet, Republican, for Mayor. The German vote, heretofore Republican, was almost solid for Fiedler, the main issue being on the liberal construction of the Sunday law. The Common Council the Republicans elect eight, and the Democrats seven. The new Common Council will stand eighteen Republicans, eleven Democrats and one Liberal. The Democrats are celebrating the result by procession and music.

Full returns from the city elect Fiedler, Democrat and Liberal, by 2,367 over Mackiet, Republican. The total vote was as follows: Fiedler, 12,572; Mackiet, 9,200; Robinson, Greenback, 107.

CONFESSION OF A PARRICIDE.

Shocking Details of How the Murder was Effected.

BOSTON, October 15.—Henry J. Gunn, who murdered his father in Bridgewater, September 25, was arrested last evening, and says:

"On September 24 I was digging potatoes. I spent the evening with a lady friend, and, getting home about ten, father got up and let me in. He commenced to scold. I answered back and he knocked me down. I got up and went out of the dining room door into a passage way and took a hatchet, came back to the room where he was and struck him on the head with it. The next morning I took the half-past seven train for Lowell and went to the Washington House. I registered as G. B. Foster, and next day at 2 P. M., in Drew's saloon, met my aunt, Miss Abbie A. Towle, who had then no knowledge of the murder. Next morning I saw in the Boston papers an account of the murder, and took the 9:30 train for New York. Arriving in that city on Sunday morning, I went to the New England House, on the Bowery. Wednesday night I left New York for Boston, accompanied by an old chum whom I met in New York."

The remainder of the confession is the history of his wanderings up to the time of the arrest. After being photographed, Gunn was taken to Brockton, Mass., where he was arraigned for murder, and, waiving examination, was committed to the Plymouth county jail.

Inflamed Gums

Are instantly relieved, and will be permanently cured by the use of SOZODONT. The wider it is known, the better it is liked. Its history is one long, continuous record of success as a beneficial and most fragrant wash. Other preparations for the teeth have appeared and passed away, but SOZODONT remains.

Toys are easily mended, and strongly, by SPALDING'S GLUE. It is always ready to be used, and very justly be termed "Sumper potatoes."

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, the female lawyer of Washington, has been refused permission to practice in the Virginia Courts. It will be remembered that some time ago she was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

Next Popular Drawing at Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, Oct. 30th.

The 14th popular Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. to-day at hand—the same brilliant scheme, and the same unexceptional manner of drawing—the largest in the world. Tickets only $2, and all orders or communications on other subjects should be addressed to T. J. COMMERFORD, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or same person at No. 179 Broadway, N. Y. oct14-dwtt

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The News From Ohio Toning Down Considerably.

Republican State Committee Bring Down Foster's Majority to 17,000—Complexion of the Legislature.

FOSTER'S MAJORITY MATERIALLY REDUCED.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—The returns which have been coming in this evening are largely from Democratic strongholds, which materially redimes Foster's majority. General Robinson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, says he is satisfied Foster's majority will fall below 20,000.

The Republican Committee are now notifying their correspondents that Foster's majority will probably fall as low as 17,000.

The Republicans claim to have elected Senators as follows: First district, Eggleston, Fleychman and Kirby; Fifth district, Cromer; Seventh, Pollard; Eleventh, Pruthall; Thirteenth, Strong; Fourteenth, Pond; Twentieth, Hollingsworth; Twenty-first, Harshorne; Twenty-second, Richards; Twenty-third, Perkins; Twenty-fourth, Hitchcock; Twenty-fifth, Carson; Twenty-sixth, Beebe; Twenty-seventh, Horr, and Twenty-ninth, Beer. The Republicans have elected Sinks in the Third district and Mounts in the Second district, but they admit the defeat of Chambers in the Fifteenth district. This gives the Republicans 23 Senators and 61 Representatives, or 13 majority on joint ballot. The Democratic Committee do not concede so large a majority as this, and it may take full official returns to decide what the exact majority in the Legislature will be.

THE VOTE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—The *Times* has the following table of majorities on the Republican ticket in Hamilton county, returns from all the precincts having been received: Governor, Charles Foster, 3,132; Lieutenant Governor, Andrew Hickenlooper, 3,170; Auditor of State, John F. Oglevee, 2,272; State Treasurer, Joseph Tracey, 3,020; Judge of Supreme Court, W. W. Johnson, 3,125; Attorney General, George K. Nash, 3,201; Board of Public Works, James Fullington, 3,324; County Treasurer, Lyle A. Starbuck, 1,955; County Clerk, S. W. Rhinp, 3,872; County Recorder, G. C. Deckebach, 2,401; County Commissioner, R. F. Hopkins, 4,188; Director County Infirmary, George Waldnitz, 23.

Hon. Benjamin Eggleston leads the Senatorial ticket with 3,445 majority over Johnson, the highest on the Democratic ticket. L. M. Dayton leads the list of the members of the lower House, with 3,543 majority over Blair, the highest Democrat.

George W. William (colored) is the lowest on the legislative ticket, his majority being 881 over Blair. B. F. Hopkins, has the highest vote on the Republican ticket, being 28,937. Michael Speeth leads the defeated candidates 26,135. The total vote cast, taking the vote for Governor as a basis is 55,885.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Lucas county, official, gives Ewing 95 majority over Foster, a Republican gain on the vote of 1878 of 1858. Walbridge, Republican Senator, has 1,031 majority. Returns from various counties in this Senatorial district now indicate the election of Wilkin, Democrat, by 100 to 200 majority. Republicans elect both representatives from Lucas county by 981 majority.

IOWA ELECTION.

LATER RETURNS SHOW A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 25,000.

DES MOINES, October 15.—The Republican State Committee and *State Register* have, up to this hour, definite returns from forty-three counties, and partial returns from as many more. They indicate a majority on the Republican State ticket of 25,000 over all the three other parties, a Republican gain of 27,000 over 1877, and 19,000 over 1878. Gear's majority over Trimble, Democrat, is stated by Emmels, Chairman of the Republican State ticket to be 23,000. His majority over Campbell, Greenbacker, is over 100,000.

On the Legislature, Emmels claims 36 out of 50 Senators elected this year with the chance of electing all, and 80 out of the 100 members of the House. The Prohibition vote in the State is probably not over 1,000. The 10th Congressional district and 9th electing Greenbackers to Congress last year, go Republican this year. The 7th which gave Colliver, Greenbacker, for Congress 200 majority last year, gives 3,000 Republican majority this year. Every county is going Republican. The 6th that elected Weaver, Greenbacker, to Congress last year by 2,500, goes Republican by 2,000 this year. The Republican State Committee claim the election of Thompson to Congress in the 5th district to fill a vacancy which goes over 5,000 majority, a Republican gain of nearly 3,000.

Later.—Returns from 1,200 precincts are all in from Pottawattomie county, and give a majority for the Republican State ticket of 317. Unofficial specials from Montgomery, Union and Harrison counties report large Republican gains. Montgomery electing all but the Treasurer and Harrison the same, and Union elects the entire ticket except Robb, Greenbacker, Senator, by a small plurality.

DES MOINES, October 15.—Polk county, complete, gives Gear, 3,881; Trimble, 1861; Campbell, 1051; Duncan, 34. Gear's majority over all, 966. The majority on the rest of the Republican State ticket averages 1,050.

KEOKUK, October 15.—Full returns of Lee county give Trimble 450 majority, a Democratic loss of 200. Blackburn, Republican, is elected Treasurer. Democrats elect the remainder of the county ticket.

SIDNEY, October 15.—The official vote of Freemont county: Gear 1,047; Trimble, 4,561; Campbell, 378.

SIOUX CITY, October 15.—Woodbury county, almost complete, gives to Republican State ticket 270 majority. Official returns will not vary half a dozen from these figures. Republicans elected their entire county ticket, save Treasurer, who is lost by about 15 votes. Belfrage, Republican candidate for the Legislature, has about 280 majority. Last year the Republican majority in this county was only 15, and in 1877 the Opposition had 34 majority over Gear.

BURLINGTON, October 15.—Complete returns of Des Moines county gives Gov. Gear a plurality of 747 over Trimble. The entire Republican county ticket is elected. Complete returns from Henry county, except one township, which is estimated give Gear 2,915; Trimble, 923; Campbell, 503; Gear's plurality, 1,082. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by majorities over all opponents of 550 to 600.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The *Herald* editorially says the result of the election in Ohio tends to a Republican success in New York, and should this be the actual effect Tilden may bid a long farewell to his Presidential hopes. It is no longer thought that Grant is the only man who can save the Republican party. Ohio will go into the National Convention with a strong front either for Sherman or Hayes. Blaine will be encouraged and he has troops of friends in several Western States. The Ohio victory certainly strengthens Sherman's.

The *Times* says the significance of the Ohio victory lies in the evidence which it affords that the people of Ohio, fairly representing the North, are thoroughly aroused as to the tendency of Democratic rule and are resolved to overthrow it wherever it has gained a footing.

The *World* says Ewing is beaten, as he elected to be, when at the outset of his canvass he deliberately abandoned the strong ground of outright Democratic protest against the vetoes of President Hayes, and undertook to counteract with his own financial theories the stalwart facts of a magnificent harvest in the west, of unparalleled crops at the south, and the flowing tide of gold from Europe.

The *Tribune* says the one mighty cause of the Republican victory in Ohio has been the profound conviction of the people that the interests of the country are safe for the next four years in Democratic hands. They were forced to this conclusion when they saw on one hand the tendency of the controlling element of the Democratic party toward soft money, inflation and repudiation theories and were confronted on the other with the aggressive insolence of the solid south. The revival of business is known to be the result of the Republican financial policy.

The *Sun* says the returns indicate the election of Foster, the money loving trader, who stayed at home during the war, while his opponent, the brave General Ewing, was risking his life fighting the battles of his country. While, however, Ewing was put forward as the Democratic candidate, he was known to advocate soft money.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday says: It is too early to say to what this result is due. It is not too early to say that it is not due to the currency question. In 1875, when William Allen was beaten, he was not beaten by the Democratic position upon the currency, but by falsehoods touching the common schools and religion; and in that contest the Democrats were in a minority of only five thousand. This year the currency question has been to a large degree avoided, and the falsehoods this time have related to sectionalism, to the skull and crossbones, to the bloody shirt, to the gospel of hate. After the defeat in Ohio in 1875, the Democratic party in 1876 elected a President. The result in Ohio this year does not make impossible or difficult the election of a Democratic President in 1880. Ohio was Republican in 1875, in 1876, in 1878, and is Republican in 1879. Republicans have boasted of this State as a Republican State, and this year the effort to keep it Republican was tremendous. Patronage, money, one President and two Presidential candidates, the "special treasurers" of the National Banks, all came to the State to keep it Republican. The Republicans could not afford to lose it; the Democrats can."

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS OF PATENT OFFICE.

A statement of the operations of the Patent Office for the last fiscal year shows that during twelve months, ending June 30th last, 19,220 applications for patents were received and 2,671 caveats filed. 12,431 patents were issued, and 1,347 trade marks and labels registered, and 828 patents granted but withheld for payment of final fees. Total receipts of the office were $705,146, being $131,197 in excess of its total expenditures.

THAT POSTAL ORDER.

Postmaster James of New York, enforced the Postmaster General's orders to detain all letters, the superscriptions of which lacked the additions of County and State or either, for one day only. In that one day so many letters accumulated, and so many thousands of complaints were made, that the Postmaster decided to relax his obedience to the order and follow the old order of delivery.

THE SIOUX OF WHITE RIVER AGENCY SAFE.

The following telegram was received by the Indian Bureau to-day:

LAS PINOS, Col., October 14.—To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: All is quiet. There is no danger of trouble from Indians, either near or remote, unless precipitated by evil counsels and the conduct of the whites, who seem determined to make trouble. Newspapers and the very atmosphere of Colorado are full of lying rumors. The secret of all this outcry and these false rumors can be found in the popular text, "The Utes must go." The White River women, children, money and papers are safe with Mrs. Meeker. All will be sent here as soon as practicable. Some supplies are believed to be alive. Soldiers have been reinforced. Provisions and water are plenty. These items are obtained here from runners from White River.

(Signed) STANLEY, Agent.

The Most Married of Women.

[From the New York World.]

Benjamin Aldrich, who has just died in Smyrna, N. Y., in the eighty-second year of his age, was the seventh husband of his widow, who survives him. The intelligent and much published event (for it went the round of the press of the Nation), when he, for the second, and she, for the seventh time, bowed before the altar of Hymen, occurred on June 30, 1875, he then being seventy-eight and she eighty-two years old. Mrs. Aldrich's history in the matrimonial conditions of life stands, perhaps, without a parallel in the records of the Nation, and traditions, for there is no as yet another. It is currently stated, without contradiction, that some years ago she stood before her in a peculiarly impressive manner, which she has ever regarded as prophetic of the number of conquests she was to make. The eighth is just as likely and as reasonable as the seventh, and already public gossip is beginning to mark this and that man as the victim of the next conquest. Her maiden name was Williams, and she has been successively Mrs. Travis, Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Aldrich. In every instance save the first, she has married widowers, some of them with a good number of children, and in one occasion in her early married life she went to the almshouse and took therefrom three children and raised them. She never had any children of her own. All her life has been spent near Smyrna, and all her husbands were buried by the same undertaker.

A Word to Doubters.

There is a good old English maxim that teaches us to "believe every man honest until we know him to be a villain." American custom seems to have reversed this law and appears to make every man a villain until he has proved himself an honest man. As with people, so with things. Every article placed in our markets can lay claim to popular favor upon intrinsic merit and value alone. Continued popularity, therefore, is proof positive of intrinsic excellence. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies are far more popular to-day than ever before. The people have tested them and know them to be genuine remedies for the diseases they are recommended to cure. The Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are the best alterative, tonic, and cathartic remedies that can be used in chronic diseases of the stomach and liver. The world-wide popularity of the Favorite Prescription, as a nerve-failing remedy for Female Diseases, would have alone secured to its discoverer the fame which he has so richly won. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, of which Dr. Pierce is also proprietor, is recommended by those who have tested its virtues as a safe and reliable remedy for catarrh in its worst forms.

Mr. Butler Rides Two Horses.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

It is alleged that candidate Butler sent Secretary Barr of the Republican State Committee to Altoona to beg the Prohibition Convention not to nominate him for State Treasurer, as if they did they would ruin his chances for securing the support of liquor dealers. Now in order to propitiate the Prohibitionists, he has given it out that none but "total abstainers" men are employed at the Republican headquarters. Mr. Butler evidently indulges himself to be in the position of the proverbial "jackass between two bundles of hay."

THE OLD WORLD.

Discontent Among the English Working People Increasing.

Unparalleled Advance of Iron in England.

No Defensive Treaty Between Germany and Austria.

LABOR AGITATION.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION OF COAL MINERS AT LEEDS.

LONDON, October 15.—A conference of delegates, representing 140,000 miners, was held to-day at Leeds, MacDonald presiding. A resolution was passed in favor of a national emigration scheme to lessen competition amongst miners. The scheme consists of a system of small weekly subscriptions, subscribers, after a certain time, are to ballot for chances to emigrate. Those going to America will receive £6 and passage money, to Australia or New Zealand £12 and passage money.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT MEETING.

There was an anti-rent demonstration at Belfast this evening, at which Parnell and Biggar spoke. Resolutions were passed declaring that at no time in the history of Ireland was the want of a native parliament more clearly demonstrated than by the present alarming distress and by the continued and deliberate hostility of the English Government to Irish prosperity, that the establishment of a peasant proprietary was the only practical and final solution of the land question. Disturbances were expected at the meeting in consequence of the strong feeling of Orangeism against Parnell, but no trouble was reported.

A well informed correspondent estimates that 15,000 persons were present at the Belfast meeting. Parnell's speech was of the usual violent character. He said the English Government had remained indifferent to the distress in Ireland, and that the approaching winter would be as bad as that of the famine year of 1847.

A great anti-rent meeting has been summoned to be held in Ballinasloe on the 26th inst.

THE SLANDER SUIT.

THE DEFENDANT APOLOGIZES WITHOUT EFFECT.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A dispatch from London says: "Adolph Rosenberg, editor and publisher of the *Town Talk*, arrested on a charge of libel preferred against him by Mrs. Langtry, and also by Mrs. Cornwallis West, appeared this morning in Guild Hall Police Court. He had been unable to obtain bondsmen for £2,000. Preliminaries disposed of, the prisoner made an abject apology, regretting he should indirectly be the cause of annoyance to estimable ladies. He plead ignorance of the writing in question about Mrs. Lantry's divorce, and gave the name of the journalist who had written the paragraph. He denied that there was any malice the supposed facts being given as 'some idle news.' Rosenberg then made another abject apology to both ladies and their families, and begged the Court to reduce his bail, as he was suffering from illness and great mental depression. The prisoner was committed for trial, the bail remaining the same as before."

THE ADVANCE IN IRON.

OLD RAILS NOW SELLING AS HIGH AS NEW RAILS TWO MONTHS AGO.

LONDON, October 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions, as evidence of the eagerness of Americans demand for iron, that one of the principal British railways has sold for Americans account thirty thousand tons of old ironrails at £4 per ton, or about the price that new iron rails commanded two months ago.

GERMANY.

REPORTS OF DEFENSIVE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, October 15.—A Berlin correspondent to the *Times* telegraphs that reports that Prince Bismarck has concluded a defensive treaty with Austria should be received with caution if not incredulity.

CABLE SPARKS.

LOUIS BLANQUIER, the French poet and politician, is dead.

THE agricultural distress prevailing in several districts of Hungary is increasing.

BISMARCK is suffering from neuralgia and his doctors advise entire rest.

CARL ECKERT, the composer and conductor of the Royal Orchestra at Berlin, is dead.

GRAVE apprehensions are felt in Russia for the safety of the Central Asian expedition.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON MOLTKE has reported to Emperor William that considerable increase of military defences of Alsace and Lorraine will be necessary.

OLYMPIER, partyer of Bernardsey, and Spencer of Chelsea, have signed articles for a match on the Thames championship course, for £200 a side, on the last of December.

In consequence of the rise in the price of breadstuffs, it is doubtful if Germany will begin levying new duties upon grain on the 1st of January, 1880, as provided for by the tariff bill, which passed the Reichstag, July last.

CHARLES S. PARNELL, Home Rule leader, in response to several meeting invitations, will go to America at the end of November, after the termination of his political tour in England, for the organization of the Irish vote.

THE Paris *Temps* announces the Spanish Government has decided to accept the offer of certain French houses of a loan of one hundred and twenty-five million pesetas and, will therewith free Cuban customs from the guarantee now absorbing them, and devote customs to the payment of debts and the floating debt created by the civil war.

The Way To Do It.

[The Yum Yum Times.]

Select a dozen of the freshest, largest and most highly flavored oysters, such as you would for a fry. Have a small pan about one inch deep with a handle to it. Open into this pan your dozen oysters, also the juice of the same and the juice of a dozen others. In this dish you are to put no water and no milk, only oyster juice, pure and simple. Add one ounce of Chester county gilt-edged butter, a little of the best (for there are grades and adulteration even here) of black pepper and a pinch of salt. Sprinkle on the top a small quantity of cracker dust. Place on a quick fire. When the oysters begin to swell they are done. To cook to this stage will require about five minutes. Do not turn out these oysters into any other dish, but eat directly from the pan and while they are steaming hot.

Sight Restored in Two Weeks.

In June last I went to Pittsburgh with my wife to get her eyes operated on for cataract. Upon inquiry I found Dr. Sadler of 230 Penn avenue, had the best reputation for success, and secured him to operate. Ten days after, we returned home, my wife never having suffered any pain during the time. Two months later she presented glasses with which she sees to read and do general housework.

WM. HUGHES,
Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa., October 2d, 1879. bW

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Special Verdict in the Friel License Case.

Bill in Equity—Suit for Slander—The Wernett Case.

In the case of Charles Friel, indicted and tried for selling liquor without license, the jury rendered a special verdict. Friel owns a bottling house on Penn avenue, and the jury find that no beverages were sold on the premises of the defendant, and leave the question of whether, under the law, he should have taken out a license, to the decision of the Court, and if the opinion of the Court should be in the affirmative, then the defendant is guilty, but if the Court should decide that the defendant is not bound to take out a license in his business, he is not guilty as indicted, and the costs of the prosecution are to fall upon the county, owing to the prosecutor being the Mercantile Appraiser.

THE WERNETT CASE.

The case of A. A. Wernett, whose travels in Australia, double marriage and entanglement in the affairs pertaining to his father's estate have been noted, was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The full particulars of the case were published some time ago.

SUIT FOR SLANDER.

George Wallace entered a suit Tuesday in Common Pleas Court No. 2 against Joseph Wadsworth for slander. The charge is that the defendant in the presence of witnesses, did characterize the prosecutor as a thief.

BILL IN EQUITY.

In Common Pleas Court No. 2, Tuesday, William Robinson filed a bill in equity asking that W. A. Lewis be restrained from certain acts. The bill sets forth that in November, 1877, complainant became bail for A. W. Clancy, Cashier of the Farmers' and M

M'MANUS HANGED.

Another Mollie Maguire Expiates His Crime at Sunbury.

A Report He Made a Confession Implicating Canning and Rhoads.

SUNBURY, October 9.—Peter McManus, the Mollie Maguire, was hanged to-day for the murder of Coroner Hesser, in 1874. John O'Neill, sentenced to be hanged at the same time, was reprieved last night, but the news was not communicated to him until this morning. About 400 people assembled in the jail yard, and an immense crowd on the street and on the house tops. Several ladies who were at the execution broke out in sobs which seemed to unnerve McManus, but only for a moment.

McManus mounted the steps of the scaffold with a firm step, and faced the crowd apparently without emotion. His attorney then said to him: "Mr. McManus, we want you to say now, as your dying declaration, whether the statement you made to us is true or not, the statement you made and signed in the presence of Father Koch and others?"

McManus replied that it was correct, and, in answer to another question, said he had nothing further to say. The drop fell at 11:54. There was scarcely a convulsion, and in 12½ minutes his pulse was not perceptible. In about a minute longer his heart ceased to beat.

Yesterday morning McManus made a statement in the presence of Father Koch, District Attorney Dewart, Rev. Gotwald, Attorney Greenough and a stenographer. Rumor has it that it implicates Canning and Rhoads, two of the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth at the trial of McManus, that it says Canning and others were present at the murder, and that Rhoads struck the fatal blow with a hammer. Rhoads is a man of bad reputation. He was tried some years ago for the murder of Mrs. Chamberlin, but was acquitted on a second trial. Canning denies the statement of McManus. The latter has told the priest he could forgive Canning for his untimely death, but "could not forgive him personally."

The Sheriff issued nearly six hundred tickets of admission. Yesterday morning Dennis P. Canning and several of the Coal and Iron police arrived from Shamokin. McManus, hearing that Canning was here, sent for him, and they had a long interview in the cell in the presence of Father Koch and Rev. Gotwald of Milton. During the interview McManus evinced considerable emotion at times, and at other periods he showed anger. Their conversation carried them over the evidence of the trial, and nothing of special importance was obtained beyond that.

Attention many are predisposed to lung troubles from birth, yet even such may escape Consumption, or other Pulmonary or Bronchial disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effect, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. xxxx

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PENSIONS. Every wound or injury, even by accident or any disease, entitled a soldier of the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of January, **1879**, begin back at date of discharge or death of the soldier. All entitled should apply at once. Thousands who are now drawing pensions are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of **1812**, and Mexican war, entitled to pensions. Fees in all cases only **$10 00**. Send two stamps for new laws, blanks and instructions to NAT. WARD FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box **598**, Washington, D. C. au30:1mW

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8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
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10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
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suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness**, and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense—**where others have failed.**

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" Turkey Morocco Polish		1 50
" Heavy Grain Sewed Shoes		2 25
" Bright Grain Heavy Sole		1 50
" A. C. Seamless Shoes	85 and	1 00
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" Calf Boots		2 25
" Tap Sole Boots		2 50
" Fine German Calf Sewed Boots		3 50
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" Heavy Brogans	1 00 and	1 25
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Boys' A. C. Heavy Lace Shoes		1 00
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13th

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GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.

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The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30 000
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10 Prizes	$1 000 each	10 000
20 Prizes	500 each	10 000
100 Prizes	100 each	10 000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes	$300 each	$2 700
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Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

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THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

1880

1880

1880

IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Dash into Minnesota—The Country and the People.

An Interesting and Delightful Region—Room for Many Happy Homes.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

MARSHALL, MINN., October 1, 1879.

Enthusiasm is very contagious; and when you get into a region where the whole population has the complaint in its chronic form you can scarcely hope to escape the influence. At all events, you are sure not to escape it if you find yourself on the vast prairies and among the cordial people in this portion of the Northwest. Everybody you meet is so settled in the conviction that here is where Nature has done her best and where man has his finest opportunities, everybody is so satisfied with the country, and so exultantly sets it high above any other country, that the traveler becomes enthusiastic too, and feels in his heart that Minnesota is the region most favored by all the beneficent powers. Even if he were able to withstand the influence of other people's emotions, his own are pretty certain to get the better of him. The air stimulates him; the prairie scenery overpowers him; the rapid growth of population astonishes him, the character of the people delights him, and, before he knows it, he has developed a pronounced sporadic case of enthusiasm. The case is more than usually marked if the visitor comes here a weak and wretched invalid and suddenly finds himself, under the influence of this wonderful climate, impelled to kick up his heels and act like a frisky school-boy.

The journey hither from Chicago is a varied and pleasant one. The route lies along the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad as far as Elroy, Wisconsin. Thence it runs almost due west, over the Winona & St. Peter railroad, some distance to the south of St. Paul, both roads being branches of the Chicago & Northwestern. The country passed through is, for the most part, delightful. The distance from Chicago to Marshall is 552 miles, and about twenty-seven hours are required to make the trip, but the scenery is so full of variety, and the surroundings are all so interesting that the journey causes but little weariness. The tourist must be hard to please who fails to find pleasure in the rugged grandeur of the scenery about Devil's Lake in Wisconsin, the almost infinite sweep of the prairies in Middle and Western Minnesota, and the varying types of landscape that lie between these two extremes. Some of the towns on the route are exceedingly beautiful and have most picturesque surroundings, while nearly all have an appearance of thriving briskness that is refreshing to witness.

Until Sleepy-eye is passed—that oddly miscalled town where there seem to be no sleepy eyes at all—Minnesota, at least that portion of it through which the railroad passes, is very diversified in surface. There are hills crowned with noble woods, rivers and small water courses bordered with trees, lakes, here and there, and broad stretches of fertile prairie. Gradually the hills and the woods and even most of the winding lines of trees that mark where streams run are left behind, and the country becomes one great, almost treeless and wholly uncompromising prairie. It is not a level plain. The ground rolls away in smooth, round swells; but it is prairie, all the same, and at times, when the railroad station and its little colony of outlying farms have dropped behind, the prairie stretches on either hand to the limit of human vision, unmarked by a sign of man's presence or belongings, like the slowly heaving waves of a boundless ocean. Suddenly a wagon road comes into sight and stretches away across the brown billows, as if the wake of a ship had some how become a fossil. Where these roads come from, and where they go to I suppose some men know. I do not. Now and then away off toward the horizon, the lonely cabin of a settler appears, like the white sail of some little craft, bravely venturing across the deep. They accent the loneliness in a most startling manner. I cannot imagine a more intense expression of solitude than these little bits of human existence dropped here and there in this vast wilderness.

All along the line of travel the soil is of the richest, so it is throughout the State according to all reports; for the whole region lies in the "great wheat belt." Under the tough sod the black earth reaches down to a subsoil that lies far beneath the surface. When the sod has been broken and the soil under it has been brought under proper cultivation there seems hardly a limit to its fertile possibilities. In favorable seasons the yield of wheat is very large. The season just passed and the one preceding it have been unusually dry and the crop of wheat has consequently been lighter than ordinary. Still, I fancy the drought here has been less felt than would be the case in other regions, as much of the subsoil is of clay and therefore keeps the soil above it moist for a long time. Moreover the streams are numerous, and their winding courses among the prairie knolls make the want of rain less felt than would otherwise be the case.

Wheat is the great staple throughout the entire region. Now wheat is a very good thing, but it is not the only thing in the world, a fact which the farmers here, it seems to me, are rather too apt to overlook. Everybody is "in wheat," no matter what considerations may join to induce him to undertake other crops. Variety is the spice of agricultural as well as of every other kind of life, and variety should be more sought after by the farmers here than it is. Other crops are good and profitable and there are plenty of other crops that can be advantageously grown here. Corn is one of these, notwithstanding the prejudice that short and cool summers are the rule here. corn grows and ripens wonderfully, and the yield is very large. It should fully divide the honors with wheat and will in time. So of many other crops that can be well and profitably raised here. Then, too, stock raising should come more prominently to the fore among the Minnesota interests, and dairy farming should command large attention.

Of the climate of Minnesota there is so much to be said that it seems hardly worth while to say anything at all. That it is healthful, exhilerating, and in every way favorable to man and his welfare as a farmer, everybody knows. Everybody does not know, however, how every breath of the pure and generous air is a tonic to the man that breathes it; how weakness and lassitude disappear under its influence; how courage and energy renew themselves; how worry and trouble become things of the past and how life in a new sense becomes worth living under the wonderful influences that work here. Miasma and the horrors that are born of it are unknown here and the atmosphere is a powerful medicine where diseases of the throat and lungs are concerned, although, like any other good medicine, it must be taken in time. I have met many people in the State who came to it as to a hospital and chose to remain in it as a home. They came here sick, with disordered livers, with dyspeptic stomachs, with unstrung nerves, with delicate throats and lungs, some with incipient consumption. They found relief and ultimate cure, and have staid to enjoy life in the climate that gave it back to them. There is sickness here, there is death here, for this is not Heaven, and everywhere on earth these are, but there is also health here, and there are plenty of places on earth where that is not. I have no tables of statistics by me, and so cannot compare the mortality reports of this region with those of others. But mortality tables go only a little way toward solving the problem of comparative healthfulness. I know plenty of people who have passed many years on earth, and are likely to pass through many more, and who yet have never known a well day in their lives. Their names do not swell the death lists, and statistics are of no value as regards them. Yet their condition is a fair exponent of the region in which they exist. It is not the number who die, but the number who live—live in the truest and best sense of the term—who enjoy life instead of enduring it—that should decide as to the healthfulness of a region; and from this point of view Minnesota has a large balance in her favor. The winters here are a bugbear to many in the East, and there is a great deal of very cold weather; there is no doubt of that. The mercury gets quite into the habit of staying below zero, and the wind blows bitterly sometimes. But for all that I have an idea that the winters must be delightful. The cold is dry, crisp and bracing; there is never a chill in the air; the season is almost wholly without rain (and the past winter have been without snow, also); the sunshine is golden and invigorating, and much of the coldest weather is free from wind. Moreover, the winters are not so long as most strangers believe. Farming operations do not come to an end until some time in November, and begin again the latter part of March. Between those periods there is winter, not the doubtful, undecided, exasperating season we know under that name in the East, but good, honest, uncompromising winter. Everybody I meet is proud of and delighted with the winters of his country, and I fancy I should fully share the sentiments.

Concerning the choice character of the people here and the opportunities for homes, I will speak more at length another time. P.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Result of the Investigation.

DETROIT, October 10.—A terrible accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad, a short distance east of the junction, about one o'clock this morning. The Pacific Express train, bound West, which left Detroit forty minutes late, collided with a switch engine on the main track at that place, telescoping the baggage and express car, and piling the remaining coaches, eleven in number, on top of the others. The first coach was filled with emigrants, most of whom are killed or seriously injured. Many occupants of the other coaches are also killed or injured. It is supposed there are about twenty to twenty-five passengers killed, and from twenty to thirty injured. The majority of the number is thought to be emigrants and second class passengers.

Physicians and surgeons were at once summoned from Jackson to the scene of the disaster, and a special train carrying physicians, left Detroit at 5 o'clock this morning. A large force of employes of the railroad company, together with a large number of citizens of Jackson, are on the ground engaged in the work of extricating bodies from the wreck. The railroad officials and their surgeons are busily at work among the injured, doing everything in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

The passengers in the first coach were comparatively unhurt, the harvest of death being reaped in the second and third coaches. The fourth coach escaped with slight damages, and none of the Wagner coaches were injured.

DETROIT, October 11.—An investigation into the cause of the disaster on the Michigan Central railroad at Jackson, Mich., yesterday morning, has been in progress all the forenoon before the Coroner's jury, composed of leading citizens of Jackson. It seems, from the testimony of railway officials and employes, that Colwell the yardmaster, Sawyer the switchman, and Jones the engineer of the switch engine, are alike responsible, and that all were guilty, both of bad judgment and the violation of the rules of the company.

CORRECTED LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

Following is the correct list of names of killed and injured by the Michigan disaster so far as is known:

Killed—Milton Gilbert, engineer, Detroit; Chris R. Smith, fireman, Detroit; William John Prine, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elizabeth Bas, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Gastland, Philadelphia; Anna Gastland, aged ten, Philadelphia; Mrs. Catherine Sparthaine, Westminster, Md.; Edith Sparthaine, aged seven, Westminster, Md.; Mrs. Wilson, Williamsville, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Rose Green, Troy, Vt.; Louie Monson, Buckingham, Canada; infant daughter of Mrs. George N. Jones, Shenandoah, Pa., and an unknown man, evidently a Canadian, twenty-five years old, five feet six inches in height, short black hair and mouth hoary; he was dressed in a grey check suit, and carried a valise; also, about forty years of age, prominent Roman nose, black mustache; initials "G. E. K." wrought on wrist supposed to have been a sailor.

Injured—Milton D. Carlisle, Express Messenger, Detroit; A. A. Bennett, Baggage Master, Detroit; Wm. Briggs, Detroit; Mrs. Rose Gallinda; Daniel Finn, Chicago; S. M. Stoffin, Philadelphia; Arthur Rogers, Philadelphia; Reuben Carter, of England, *en route* to Canada; Harriet A. Cunningham, Janesville, Wis.; John Jeffries, Newark, N. J.; Robert Neal, Wellington, Ontario; Leopold Guilmont, of Detroit; Wm. Fairchild, Main St., Port Hope, Ont.; Wm. Ware, Newfoundland, Pa.; H. O. Long, Altoona, Pa.; August Schlinghyr, from Bandmeer, *en route* to San Francisco, Wm. Marenie, Jr., Ottawa, Ont.; Henry Burns, Newfoundland, Pa.; Wm. Benny, Guelph, Ont.; Robert M. Benjamin, Jersey Heights, N. J.; Otto Hand, Locust, Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. A. Y. Bertram, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Patrick DeMarsonay, Argos, Ont.; E. J. Parnell, Bangor, Mich.; Mrs. E. J. Parnell, Bangor, Mich., on her way to St. Catherines, Ont.; Mrs. J. F. Parnell, St. Paul, Minn., *en route* for Toronto; Mrs. A. W. Stoell, Detroit; Mrs. Thomas Clement, Lockport, N. Y.; Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Clements' granddaughter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Miss Clinton, Niagara Falls; George F. Jones, Shenandoah, Pa.; Allen Jones, aged six years.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Great Success of the Agricultural Exhibition—Dr. Le Moyne Ill.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., October 9.—The semi-centennial exhibition of the County Agricultural Society is the most successful in all respects in its history. To-day and yesterday the town has been literally crowded with visitors, and the receipts for tickets show an attendance on the grounds of about twelve thousand. It is thought by citizens and visitors that the display of live stock has never been equaled in Western Pennsylvania. United States Marshal Hall carried off quite a number of premiums on short horn cattle. Gas pipes have been extended to the halls, which present a brilliant appearance at night. The fair will close Friday evening.

Dr. T. J. Le Moyne of cremation fame is lying dangerously ill at his residence here, and it is thought he cannot long survive.

Simon Wolf, a venerable and esteemed citizen of the borough for upwards of three quarters of a century, died this evening.

Church-Going Animals.

[Washington (Pa.) Reporter.]

Robert McIlvaine, the father of Chief Justice McIlvaine of Ohio, and uncle of Mrs. William H. Drury of this county, was a very regular church-goer, so much so, indeed, that his horses also became very familiar with Sunday observances, and one day, when he had turned those loose after doing some farm work, instead of going to the stable they trotted off to Pigeon Creek church. Mr. McIlvaine was at a loss for a time to imagine where they could have gone, but, thinking they might have gone to the church, he went there and found them standing quietly at their own hitching place in the church yard.

Tom, Dick and Harry are now appearing with their Grandfather's recipes for Coughs, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will take no other. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

THE LATE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Graphic Description of the Manner the Robbers Did Their Work.

A Large Force in Pursuit of Them—$15,000 Reward Offered for Their Capture.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 9—About one hundred men are scouring the country in search of the C. and A. train robbers, but up to midnight no captures have been reported. The management of the C. and A. road has offered a reward of $15,000 for the arrest of the robbers, or $1,000 for each man taken. Marshal Liggett has taken his force into the Sni-hills, a favorite resort of desperadoes. The Sheriff and his deputies have posses going in different directions, but as yet no trace has been obtained of the gang. The number engaged in the robbery is not as large as at first stated, there having been only eight.

LATER DETAILS OF THE ROBBERY.

The train left the city at six o'clock Wednesday evening and was stopped at Glendale, a station some fifteen miles from the city. The express car was robbed and the telegraph office destroyed. A number of the passengers were robbed. Altogether, it is said, the robbers secured some $50,000.

Glendale is a station that has but ten people. At about 8 o'clock a band of eight mounted men rode into the place and directed the citizens to go into the depot, where they were locked in. The leader of the band and two others went into the telegraph operator's office and smashed the instruments. Then, at the point of their revolvers, they compelled him to hang out a signal for the approaching train to stop. In the meantime other members of the gang had rolled large stones and other obstructions upon the track. The train came on, and, seeing the green light, showed up and halted at the station. Two men instantly covered the fireman and engineer with their revolvers.

THREATENING THEM WITH DEATH

if they stirred head or foot. Conductor J. C. Greenman jumped off the train to see what the matter was, and was seized and rushed into the depot and guarded there. Members of the gang walked up and down the passenger coaches, firing their guns and pistols and threatening with death any passenger who should attempt to leave the cars. Others of the band had got a crowbar and were endeavoring to break in the door of the express car, and finally the door was battered down. Wm. Grimes, the messenger, had unlocked the safe and put the money in a sack. He tried to get away with the sack, but was knocked on the head with the butt of a revolver and fell to the floor. The keys of the safe were taken from him, and also the sack of money. The safe was then thrown out of the car. When this was done the train was allowed to proceed on its way. The leader's description tallies with the appearance of the noted desperado James of the well known James brothers. Citizens of Glendale say there is no doubt that the leader was Jesse James. Pursuit of the band has been commenced.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court to Open Its Session To-day.

Pamphlet Published by Gen. Porter Reviewing His Case.

GEN. PORTER'S PAMPHLET.

WASHINGTON, October 12—Gen. Fitz John Porter has published a pamphlet of eighty-four pages, reviewing in detail the services of the fifth army corps, of which he was the commander, and giving much space to his own case. Gen. Porter, in his pamphlet is very free in his comments on Gen. Pope. He charges that the orders of Gen. Pope were often improper. If not impossible to execute. Gen. Porter claims that he was better acquainted than Gen. Pope with the positions and movements of the contending forces, and with the dangers besetting the Union army. His dispatches, he claims, prove this, and their value, he says, was acknowledged to him in person on the battle-field of Antietam by President Lincoln. He says that from August 29, 1862, at which time he left Fortress Monroe, up to September 2, he still believed that Gen. McClellan was in command of the army of the Potomac, and that his services under Gen. Pope was temporary. He says the army had no confidence in the management of Gen. Pope that reverses had come upon him, and from a campaign conducted as Pope's was others at least as serious seemed inevitable. On his trial all that the prosecution claimed was that his dispatches proved that he had no favorable opinion of Gen. Pope or his ability to conduct a campaign. The same charge, he says, could have been made against many other officers of high rank whose patriotism has never been suspected. Gen. Porter asserts that his dispatches furnished the government with the only reliable information of the situation at the time, and he reiterates either on the battle-field of Antietam President Lincoln in person gave me his congratulations for the past, his warmest wishes for the future, and his thanks for having furnished those messages and letters—the only correct information received at the time from the army, and which led to the happiest results." This pamphlet of Gen. Porter will be perused with absorbing interest.

GEN. SHERMAN

has arrived from his junket with the President safely, and will remain here long enough to issue one or two high-sounding military orders to let the army know that he has heard of the late difficulty, and will then go on another "tour of inspection" at the public expense.

COMING GRANT BOOM IN ILLINOIS.

Politicians observe that the arrival of General Grant at Chicago is timed so as to do the most good to the "boom." He is put down to get there in the middle of November, and his coming will be followed by a series of popular demonstrations, civil and military, and a gathering of public men of the Northwest, of a character and tendency to fill western Republican Congressmen with a lively conviction that Grant is the man for the hour. In this spirit they will come to Washington at the beginning of the session, and impress their associates with the popular strength of the Grant movement. It is thought inevitable that the session which caused the extra session and gave it the honor we will be again discussed, and that this further agitation will serve to keep the party up to a "standard" suited to the desirability of nominating Grant as a leading candidate and exponent.

THE WHEELS

of government is now being run on the short allowance of its most prominent officers. Among those away from their posts is the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum. Even the postle Rogers has migrated. The dignity of the Administration now centres upon the Postmaster-General and Secretary Schurz. The weather here is exceedingly warm, almost approaching July heat.

THE SLAIN AGENT.

Ralph Meeker, son of N. C. Meeker, late Indian agent at White River Agency has been appointed Special Agent of the Department of the Interior, for the purpose of visiting White River Agency at the earliest practicable day, and recovering the bodies of his father and such other persons as may have been killed. Mr. Meeker will also gather up the papers, etc., of the Agency. He starts to-night for Rawlins.

NAVAL INSPECTION.

The Secretary of the Navy will leave Washington to-morrow in the United States steamer Talapoosa for Hampton Roads, and will inspect ships which are ordered to that place on Tuesday. The fleet will consist of eight vessels, the largest assembled in our waters since the naval review which followed the Virginius trouble. After inspection and review, the vessels will be ordered to Yorktown to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

BENJAMIN'S BOOM.

Enthusiastic Opening of His Campaign—Speeches at Two Points.

BOSTON, October 8.—Gen. Butler opened his campaign here in good earnest to-night, addressing the Democrats at Faneuil Hall and the Independent Republicans at Music Hall. Both halls were packed almost to suffocation, and the general was enthusiastically received. Hon. John D. Long also spoke at Faneuil Hall, and ex-Collector Simmons at Music Hall.

Butler's speech was a scathing criticism of the corruptions of the Republican party in this State. He reviewed the enormous extravagance of money here in the past ten years, and, to show the hypocrisy of the Republican claims of economy, asserted that the State debt had increased from $21,000,000 to $23,000,000, and interest from $700,000 to $1,000,000. He claimed his movement to be of the people, independent of party, that National issues had no bearing on the present contest, and that he was a Democrat, but yet a good Republican in the strict sense.

Tarbox claimed that the mass of Democrats of the State were justified in supporting Butler, as he was fighting against the oppression they had so long endured, and stigmatized the opposition of the Honorable Birks as due to the personal prejudice and bigotry of worn-out leaders, who cared not for the rights of the poor, much less the success of the party.

Ex-Collector Simmons argued that he was still a Republican, with no design for office, and that the present movement was like that in 1851, when Sumner, Wilson, Buttlingame, and others since immortalized, successfully broke up the old Whig party ring. Sumner and Wilson then were characterized as bad and dangerous men, whose influence tended to demoralize good government and society. He asserted that the present opposition to Butler came from the aristocratic few who imagined themselves born to rule, but the people had at last awoke to their peril and would throw off the yoke that has long oppressed them. Leading Republicans had told him that Butler, if he kept quiet, would have succeeded like Banks. Butler was fearless and outspoken, always the champion of the poor—a man of brains, and was not destined to become a Federal jackal like Banks. Butler was an honest man, a soldier and a statesman, and the most proper man to lead the people in defense of their rights.

Bands of music were in attendance, and as Butler withdrew the applause was deafening. Butler to-morrow will begin to stump the State, and in some instances will speak in half a dozen places in one day. He takes in the Western part of the State first.

JAY GOULD'S MONEY GETTING.

One Operation in Which he is Said to Have Realized $2,500,000.

Before the Railroad Investigating Committee of the New York Legislature on Friday last, Mr. George P. Gapper, who was General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad in Jay Gould's time, testified to some remarkable facts in connection with this leasing of roads by the Erie. He said that when the Northern Railroad of New Jersey was leased to the Erie it had a small capital stock and debt, but both of these were enormously increased under Mr. Gould's management. Attending to the witness, however, President Gould's most successful ventures were in his dealings with the Cleaming and the Canandaigua and Elmira railroads. The Erie had leased the two roads, the contracts being that it the rental was not promptly paid the lease should be void. Gould quietly bought up all the stock of both lines, and then in his capacity as President of the Erie, stopped payment of the rental. At once the lease lapsed, and both the smaller roads were Mr. Gould's private property. He sold them to the Pennsylvania Central, realizing a profit of $2,500,000. The capital stock of the Cleaming road, when the Erie leased it, was $500,000, and that of the Canandaigua and Elmira $500,000.

Once the witness was asked to exchange his $5,000 a year under the Erie for the Presidency of the Jefferson Car Company, $50,000 worth of its stock, and $10,000 a year. He accepted the offer, but Jay Gould said the Erie could not spare him, and finally he took $20,000 worth of the Jefferson Car Company's stock, and continued in the employ of the Erie. He did not dream, he said, that the Jefferson Car Company were simply bribing him to act as their tool and use his influence with Jay Gould in their interests, for the earnest the company were run over the Erie road, and a little favorable recognition from the President would have been of great service to them.

Mr. Samuel Butler's Bargain.

[Allentown (Pa.) Democrat.]

Among those Republicans in the last Legislature who were opposed to the election of Don Cameron to a seat in the United States Senate, were the Representatives from Chester county. They were all elected as anti-Cameron men, and before the vote was taken, the assemblage, with Senator Everhart of Chester, met in the caucuses held by the opponents of Cameron, and were quite loud in their denunciations of him. When it came to a vote, however, Senator Everhart alone stood out against Cameron, the members in the Lower House voting for him. The action of the Chester county Representatives was quite a surprise to many, but not to anybody who understood the true inwardness of things. As it became necessary to buy up a lot of votes, the only way the Chester people could be harmonized was by a promise on the part of Quay, Kemble & Co. that the State Treasurer nomination should be given to them. The promise was made, the boys gain sealed, and the Chester Representatives voted for Cameron. So Mr. Samuel Butler stands out as the candidate of a corrupt bargain between men who betrayed their constituents and Quay, Kemble & Co., and no intelligent voter can for an instant doubt that Mr. Butler will be compelled, if elected, to pay in his services by a subservient obedience to the commands of the wily Republican managers.

[One of the conditions of Mr. Butler's getting the nomination, we have understood, was that he should go into the Republican Senatorial caucus, and move to make Mr. Cameron's nomination unanimous.—This he did.—EDS. POST.]

Only $1 50

For a good pair of Ladies' Pebble Goat Button Shoes at G. D. Stiffen. See price list. oct11:2W

Dr. Linder's Blood Searcher

by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion.

FATAL FLIRTATIONS.

A Shocking Tragedy in Wisconsin.

A Bank Cashier Kills a County Judge for Alleged Illicit Love With the Former's Wife.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., October 11.—Thursday night W. H. Cochrane, cashier of the Centralia Bank, shot and instantly killed Henry Hayden, Judge of the Wood county court, a politician well known throughout the State, and a lawyer of great ability. The cause of the shooting is the old, old story of illicit love, and whether the reports are true or false, the result is certain and fatal.

Judge Hayden was a handsome man of about thirty-five years of age, tall and commanding in appearance, and quite a beau among the fair sex, despite his wife and three children. Cochrane, the bank cashier, was a friend, and the handsome Judge was often at his home, which was presided over by his wife, a petite beauty, whose reputation for harmless flirtations was understood by everybody.

Last spring Mrs. Cochrane was in Minnesota, and while there corresponded with Judge Hayden, so the story goes. A letter directed to Hayden was in some manner delivered to the husband, and the whole story was out. Cochrane immediately summoned his wife to return, and separated from her, although the difference was discussed. Indeed, he has several times returned to her, but the gossips kept his feelings rankling, and no permanent reconciliation was effected. The local papers noticed the common rumors, and, being strong on Hayden, launched into him severely. This has been going on for months, and a few weeks ago Hayden brought suit against both editors—criminally and civilly.

At the time of the Greenback Convention in July a motion was made to again put Hayden on the ticket for Attorney General, but the scandal was brought up, and considered reason enough to defeat him. Thursday evening Cochrane loaded a shot gun with buck shot, and shot Hayden, five shots taking effect and killing him instantly. There were no words, and, therefore, the deed was evidently premeditated. The excitement ran high. Talk of a mob was heard. Cochrane delivered himself up, and was committed to jail, but the following day he was out attending to his regular business. Mrs. Hayden is almost crazy. The people blame the editors more than they do Cochrane, apparently. The funeral will be held Sunday, and Cochrane's examination Tuesday.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is convinced that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

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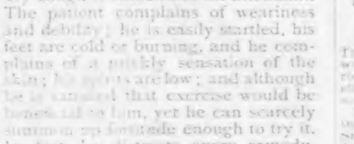

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Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Prices, specific $1 or per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

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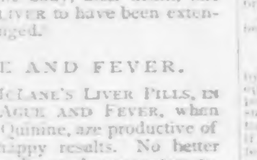

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been shortly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Hip-joint in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Affections, Ulcers in the Throat, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Scald Head, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Chronic Inflammation, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Grand and Calculous Deposits, and carbuncles of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the same power over disease as that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which the material is formed. This is the first curative ever RADWAY'S RESOLVENT discovered.

In cases where the system has been saturated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, ulcers, spinal curvatures, contracted white swellings, various sores, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and thoroughly eliminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping the same, a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient rarely gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive (I use arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN has driven the parasite vitality lower from within, it grows lower and lower in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT has been so perfectly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Knapp, Mrs. J. B. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Hobbins, in the present edition of our Treatise and Tome.

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various classes of curable diseases resulted by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promptness and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes,** not **hours,** to relieve pain and cure acute diseases.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

In from one to twenty minutes, every pain we endure, whether from accident, disease or injury, is relieved by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Inform, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents a bottle. Sold by druggists. Send for book, mailed free, giving directions for using. Cures Colic, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of thoroughly healing the sick and relieving pain contain the active principles, strengthening, curative, life-sustaining and other powerful remedies, dissolved in certain fluids, in every small dose, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a few drops of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without causing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in the world that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Purely tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"
"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different diseases of the system.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to **RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.** Information worth thousands will be sent to you. oct16:eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 102:eod W

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George L. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	47¼	47⅝	....
Reading	26⅝	27	....
P. W. & B.	6¾	7	....
Lehigh Valley	48¼	48⅝	....
U. Co.'s N. J.	148	148½	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	45	....
A. V. R. R., 7-30s	112	113	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	107	108	....
Northern Pacific	29½	29⅝	....
Do preferred	56½	57	....

Sales not reported.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Governments closed firm. Railroad bonds active and irregular. C., C. & I. C. first 70s; Sioux City firsts 95¾. The feature in State securities was a rise in Louisiana consols from 45¾ to 46¾.

Stock speculation was characterized by marked buoyancy in early dealings, and prices advanced ½@2¾ per cent., Northern Pacific, the telegraph shares and Union Pacific leading in the improvement. During the afternoon a stringency in money, although chiefly artificial, had a depressing influence on the market and led to a decline of ¼@2½ per cent., the entire list participating. Upon a relaxation of rates for money, however, the market resumed its buoyancy and a general advance took place, purchasers being stimulated by the great increase of earnings on the roads in the West and Northwest and the flattering condition of the coal properties. Sioux City common closed at 51 and preferred at 60. Western Union at one time advanced to 100 on a variety of rumors, the most plausible of which was that the company could henceforth pay 8 per cent. dividend, 2 per cent. quarterly.

Transactions aggregated 387,000 shares of which 87,000 were Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwest, 18,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Wabash, 24,000 Lackawanna, 17,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 19,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 C. C. C. & I., 6,000 St. Joss, 7,000 Ohios, 31,000 Western Union, 7,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Kansas City & Northern, 6,000 Kansas & Texas, 2,000 Kansas Pacific, 25,000 Northern Pacific, 3,000 Louisville & Nashville, 4,000 Indiana Central & Lafayette, 4,000 Iron Mountain, and 3,000 Canada Southern.

Close—Money active at 5@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak at 481. Sight exchange 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. comp., '81	105½
New 5s	103½
New 4½s	105½
New 4 per cts.	101¾
Currency 6s	121

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	33
Tennessee new	29
Virginia new	28
Virginia old	28
Missouri 6s	106

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	29¾	St. Paul	71¾
Do pref.	56¾	Do pref.	98¼
W. U. Tel.	98⅛	Wabash	45⅞
Quicksilver	14	Ft. Wayne	113
Do pref.	51	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	31½	Do. pref.	30½
Mariposa	3	C. & A.	95
Do pref.	3½	Do. pref.	110
Adams Ex.	106	O. & M.	22¾
Fargo Ex.	103	Del. & Lack.	78¼
American Ex.	57	A. & P. Tel.	40¾
U. S. Express	52	R. & Q.	116¾
N. Y. Central	119½	H. & St. Joe.	29¼
Erie	36½	Do. Pref.	56
Do pref.	65	Can. Southern	73
Harlem	155	L. & N.	67¼
Mich. Cent.	88¼	Kansas Pacific	79½
Panama	180	Kan. & Tex.	21¾
Union Pacific	93⅝	St. L. & San F.	19
Lake Shore	96¼	Do. pref.	22½
C. & P.	103	Do. 1st	47
Illinois Cent.	95	St. L. K. C. & N.	293⅛
N. W. C.	85⅞	Do. pref.	64¾
Do. pref.	101¾	Cent. Pacific	100¾
C. C. C. & I.	67½	Union	109⅝
N. J. Central	71¼	Land Grants	111⅞
Rock Island	142¼	Sinking Fund	112¾

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.

Alpha	1.05	Mexican	41⅝
Alta	6	Northern Belle	3¾
Belcher	4½	Ophir	57¼
Best & Belcher	12¾	Overman	10⅞
Bullion	7⅛	Raymond & Ely	1⅛
California	6	Savage	15⅝
Chollar	7⅛	Sierra Nevada	78
Cons. Virginia	6	Union Cons.	88
Crown Point	4⅝	Yellow Jacket	16⅛
Eureka Cons.	28⅝	Belle	12
Exchequer	5¾	Chollar Potosi	6⅞
Gould & Curry	11⅝	Imperial	1⅛
Grand Prize	2¾	Martin White	1⅛
Hale & Norcross	15¾	Mono	6
Julia Cons.	4	Independent	1½
Justice	5¼	Cons. Pacific	7⅛
Mammoth	8		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—OCTOBER 15—5 P. M.—Consols, 97 11-16; Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 99; Pennsylvania Central, 48⅝; Reading, 28½; Erie, 41½; preferred, 68; 21 consols, 87⅞; new 5s, 105¾; 4½s, 109¼; 4s, 105¾.

Sugar—Centrifugal, 25s.

Refined petroleum, 7¾s.

Common rosin, 4s 9d.

Turpentine 24s 6d.

The rate of discount in open market is 1¼ per cent., being ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England.

PARIS—OCTOBER 15.—Rentes, 83f 30c.

ANTWERP—OCTOBER 15.—Refined petroleum, 19½f.

LIVERPOOL — OCTOBER 15.—Cotton steady at 6 11-16@6 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 4,500 bales.

Fine American cheese, 54s.

Refined petroleum, 7⅛@8s.

Linseed oil, 28s.

Turpentine, 24s 6d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, October 14.—The *Mark Lane Express* says agricultural advices are still most discouraging. Quantities of wheat and barley still afield are deteriorating from sprouting, damp and discoloration. Turnips and potatoes are badly diseased. Hops are a total failure in many of the best districts in Kent. Preparations for autumn sowing are retarded by a diversion of labor in consequence of the anxiety of farmers to get some of the present harvest to market, while high prices are current. The supplies marketed have increased, but are mostly unfit for milling. Such as are in good condition readily brought two shillings advance. The best lots of malting barley realized 42 to 50 shillings. The most of the new crop is badly discolored. The arrivals of all articles except oats have been moderate. Last Monday's list showed only about 28,000 quarters of foreign wheat, chiefly American, and subsequent imports up to Friday amounted to 61,120 quarters. Prices again favored sellers to the extent of fully two shillings at the beginning of the week, but with only a retail demand at the advance as the large millers and speculators hesitated to follow the rise, which, during the past few days, has been maintained with difficulty. Fine American reds and such varieties of white wheat as could be used in place of English wheat have been in fair request, but it is possible Russian descriptions will shortly come in favor, when supplies of home grown increase, as the condition of the new crop is sure to necessitate a large admixture of hard foreign wheat to render it suitable for milling. There has been no excitement in the trade; neither have the week's sales been large, but steadiness prevailed as sellers were by no means impatient to realize. The recent marked rise in the price of wheat has not served to unsettle the opinions of holders, as it is due to the most perfectly legitimate influences that can affect values, namely, supply and demand. As far as can be seen at present there appears to be no valid reason why wheat should not advance another 5 shillings. Business still rests on a firm basis, although it must be admitted that increased supplies of home-grown wheat will probably check an advance temporarily. Maize attracted a good deal of attention, and owing to a scarcity spot sellers have been enabled to establish an advance of a shilling on the week. Grinding barley, beans and peas moved quietly at former rates. Continued heavy supplies of oats again reduced prices 3@6d. Wheat for shipment has been in large request, and an extensive business was done, principally in Californian and red winter American at a shilling advance. Calcutta descriptions also participated in the advance. Arrivals of grain-laden vessels off the coast have been small. Wheat has been in good request and advance 1 shilling to 18 pence, but the limited choice restricted business. Maize ruled firm at 6 pence advance. There has been very large, though somewhat irregular, business transacted in forward wheat, especially red winter American, for which quotations indicate an advance of fully a shilling. Maize met with fair inquiry at steady prices for cargoes on passage and for prompt shipments, but for November and December an advance of 6 pence was paid. Sales of English wheat last week, 19,361 quarters, at 48s 8d, against 60,130 quarters at 49s 9d for same week last year. Imports into United Kingdom for week ending October 4th, 1,261,082 hundred weights of wheat, and 282,270 hundred weights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, October 14 1879. }

Business among produce and commission merchants continues very good. Not only city retailers are buying largely but dealers from surrounding country towns are also in town in large numbers. We make but few changes in prices to-day but in most leading staples figures are tending upward. All merchants express themselves well pleased with the situation.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The continued warm weather has a depressing effect on apples. There is a comparatively small stock on hand in good condition as many are rotting and thus many are sold below our quotations, but the good qualities sell at our figures. Eggs made another jump to-day rising to twenty cents and are firm at these figures. Butter is slowly improving. Cheese strong. Potatoes are in abundant supply and prices are weak.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ barrel; medium, 75@90c; extra eating, $1 75@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 60@1 65; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 14@16; solid packed, 12@15c; medium, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 10@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 11½@12c jobbing; 11c wholesale; New York Goshen, 12c jobbing; 11½c wholesale; limburger, 11c; Young America, 14c.

COUNTRY LARD—6@7c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 7@8c; prime peeled do., 10@12c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 50@60c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly choice in barrels, 19c in cases, 20c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—California pears, $3 50 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 00@1 50 ₱ bushel; grapes, 4@5c ₱ lb; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Choice in barrels, 13@15c; new domestic, 12@14c; strained, 8@10c, New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 40@1 60 ₱ bushel; shellbarks, 90c@$1 00; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose 35@40c; Peerless, 35@35c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $2 50@2 75.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 3½@4c; spring chickens, 25@35c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 75@5 00; timothy, $2 20@2 30 for Western.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Flour advanced to-day twenty-five cents a barrel. This was rather unexpected to many dealers as higher prices were not anticipated for a day or two yet. The advance is well maintained and the market active. We also, as predicted yesterday, advance wheat one to two cents. Some dealers asked a cent above our quotations but the bulk of sales were made at our figures.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 27@1 28; rejected $1 09@1 05; amber and mixed, $1 24@1 27.

Corn—Ear, 48@50c; shelled, 49@50c; mixed, 47@48c.

Oats—Prime white, 35@38c; mixed do, 32@35c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 85@90c; medium, 70@75c.

Rye—Western, 75@78c ₱ bush; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 75@77c.

Malt—70@$1 00 according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 50@6 75; Minnesota extras, $6 75@7 00; choice amber wheat, $7 00@7 25; prime red winter do, $6 75@7 00; medium do, $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis, $7 75@8 75; fancy patents, $8 75@9 25; rye, $4 25@4 50.

CORNMEAL—55c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 50@13 00; white middlings, $19 00@20 00; coarse do, $15 50@16 25; chopped feed, $20 00@21 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@22 50; second, $23 00@24 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

Sugars advanced in the east and our merchants all expect to advance prices to-morrow or very shortly afterward. Coffees are also very strong and tending upward. We have no changes whatever to note in provisions.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18@18½c; prime Rio, 17½c; good Rio, 16c; ordinary Rio, 15c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 17@19½c; Rio, in bulk, 13½@15½c; Java, in papers, 29½@30½c; Java, in bulk, 28@30c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9c; off A, 8¾c; extra C yellows, 7½@8¾c; molasses yellow, 6¾@7¼c; cut loaf 9¾c; crushed, 9¾c; powdered, 9¾c; granulated, 9¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 42c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar syrup, 37c; prime sugar syrup, 30c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses, 24c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 40@42c; strictly prime, 38c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25@$1 00. Gunpowder, 35@$1 00. Imperial, 35@40c. Japan, 25@75c. Oolong, 30@80c. Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, 95@$1 00; pepper, 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½@8c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6½@6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sal soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@6¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 3c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8c; French, 15@18c as to size.

Provisions.

	Cincinnati.	Phila.
Extra S. C. Hams, 18 lbs and over	8½	9½
Do do 12 to 18 lbs	9¼	10
Do do 14 lbs and under	9¾	10½
Extra S. C. Shoulders	5¾	6¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾	9
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets	11	11
Do do knuckles and rounds	12	12
Do do all flats	10	10
Beef tongues, per dozen	....	4 00
Bacon, shoulders	....	6¼
Do short rib sides	....	8¾
Do clear sides	....	9¼
Mess pork, per bbl	....	$12 00
Do shortcut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	....	12 00
Lard, prime leaf, in tierces	....	7¾
Do do in 5 bbls	....	8
Do do in 5 pails	....	8¼
Do refined, summer use, tierces	....	7¼
Do do in half bbls	....	7¾
Do do in buckets	....	8¾
Do do 5-lb pails, 20 lbs in case	....	9
Do do 3-lb pails, " "	....	9
Do do 5-lb pails, " "	....	8½
Do do 10-lb pails, " "	....	8¼
Ham Sausage, loose, any quantity	....	7¾

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans, ₱ doz, 85@$1 40; raspberries, do, $1 45; strawberries, do, $1 40; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 ₱ cans ₱ dozen $1 75@1 85; tomatoes, do, $1 10@1 15; corn, do, $1 00@1 05.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel, ₱ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $12 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $7 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless lake, $4 00; half cut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring, ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked whitefish or herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; new raisins, $3 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 09@12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 6½c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 8c; Almonds—Languedoc, 20 ₱ lb; shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c; Walnuts—Naples, 12@16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c; Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Mocca-rout, 9@10c; Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00; Lemons—repacked, $5 75@6 25; Cocoanuts, $5 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

TALLOW—Cut, dipt country, 3½c.

VINEGAR—Prime cider, 11@12c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 18@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@55c; do mahogany, 52@56c; do dark, 50@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, in 0@45c; bright extrafinish, 60@62c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 50@55c; fine cut, 40@46c; cut and dry, 24@35c; granulated smoking, 38@43c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PETROLEUM OIL EXCHANGE, October 15.

The oil market to-day was quiet and steady with a somewhat weaker feeling, the figures ranging from 09 to 09¾ @ 10 all day. It opened at 09¾, declined to 09⅝, advanced to 09¾, declined to 09⅝, advanced to 09¾, declined to 09⅝, and closed as that bid for certainty.

Sales and resales, 23,000 barrels; shipments, 55,643 barrels; charters, 157,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 7½c; New York, 7½c; Philadelphia, 7½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 12@1 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—OCTOBER 15.—Cotton firm at 10⅛@10⅜c; futures weak. Flour unsettled; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine, western and State, $3 25@3 45; common to good extra $3 75@4 00; good to choice, $4 10@7 20; white wheat extra $5 20@6 00; extra Ohio, $5 25@7 25; St. Louis, $5 25@7 25; Minnesota patent process, $6 00@8 75. Wheat unsettled; receipts, 346,000 bushels; advised spring, $1 30; ungraded spring, $1 27@1 30; No. 3 spring, $1 32; No. 2, $1 36; ungraded winter red, $1 35@1 47; No. 2 do, $1 40@1 42; ungraded white, $1 40@1 48; ungraded white, $1 41@1 45; No. 3, $1 42½; No. 2, $1 44@1 45; No. 1 do ales 31,000 bushels, at $1 46@1 47½; No. 2 red October, sales 52,000 bushels at $1 47@1 47½; November, sales 192,000 bushels at $1 48@1 50; December, sales 244,000 bushels at $1 51@1 52½. Rye firm and nominal. Corn weak; receipts 230,000 bushels; ungraded 50@56c; No. 2, 56@56½c; in store, 54@56c; No. 2 October 56@56½c bid, the asked; November, 60½c bid, 62½c asked; December 62½c. Oats more active; receipts, 45,000 bushels; mixed western 40@42c; white western 42½@46½c. Hay strong at 90@$1 20. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 13@16¼c; job lots, 16@18c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7 1-16@7⅛c. Molasses quiet and firm; Rio firm. Petroleum higher; crude 6½@7c; refined, 7¾c. Tallow steady; 6 5-16@6⅜c. Rosin firm at $1 40@1 47½. Turpentine firm at 31@32½c. Eggs—western quiet and steady at 17@19½c. Pork stronger; mess, $9 00@9 25; new mess, $9 00@9 25; extra prime, $8 00@8 25; old mess, $9 00@9 25; new mess, $9 00@9 25. Beef steady and quiet; extra mess, $6 00@6 50; packet, $5 50@6 00; city extra India mess, $12 00@13 00. Cutmeats quiet, firm and unchanged. Lard—nominally unchanged; prime steam $6 30. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese firm; western, 7½@11c. Whisky—$1 12 bid, $1 15 asked.

Leather firm; hemlock sole, 23@25c. Wool strong; domestic fleece, 50@51c; pulled, 29@44c; unwashed, 19@25c. Tobacco, 12@15c. Manufactured copper firm; sheathing $26 00; Lake copper quiet and firm at $21 50@21 87½. Pig iron—Scotch $28 00@30 00; American, $27 00@31 00. Iron—Lively, sheeting, $12 25. Nails—Cut, $3 00@3 25; clinch, $ 75@3 10.

CHICAGO—OCTOBER 15.—Flour in good demand and prices a shade higher; western spring $5 25@6 50; winter wheat grades $5 50@6 75; extra $5 00@5 50; superfine $4 00@5 00; patents $6 00@6 50. Wheat excited and higher, unsettled and feverish; strong demand; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 24@1 25 cash; $1 25½ November; No. 2 do $1 10½ cash; $1 18½ November; $1 20 December; sales at $1 16¾@1 19¾ November; $1 18¾@1 21¾ December. No. 3 do, $1 10; rejected 92c. Corn excited and higher, very unusual demand; advanced strong; closed easier; 42¾@42¾c cash; 42¾c November; 40½c the year; 43⅝@43¾c May; sales at 40¾@43½c November; 42@43¾c May; rejected 40c. Oats strong and higher; 29½@29¾c cash; 30@30½c November; 30½c December; 34¾c May. Rye active, firm and higher at 75c. Barley strong and higher at 82@85c cash; 86c November. Pork strong, higher and unsettled; $10 00@10 50 cash; $8 90@8 95 November; $8 80@8 85 the year; $9 25@9 57½ January; sales at $9 17½@9 25 January. Lard strong and higher; advanced 12½, closed a shade easier; $6 75 cash; $6 72½@6 75 November; $6 50@5 72½ December; $5 85@5 87½ January; sales at $5 72½@5 97½ January. Bulkmeats in good demand and prices a shade higher at $5 75, $5 50 and $5 90. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7½c. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 277,000 bushels; corn, 190,000 bushels; oats, 68,000 bushels; rye, 8,500 bushels; barley, 60,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 180,000 bushels; corn, 375,000 bushels; oats, 83,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 38,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; $1 18¾ November. Corn moderately active and higher; closed at unchanged prices. Oats easier and declined ½c. Pork active and a shade higher; $8 85 November; $9 65 January. Lard is regular; options higher and cash lower; $5 70 November; $5 92½ January.

PHILADELPHIA — OCTOBER 15.—Flour—Demand good and tending upward; Minnesota extra family, good, $6 75; choice $6 87½; fancy $7 00. Minnesota patent process $8 75. Rye flour at $6 00. Wheat unsettled; western inactive on track $1 26. No. 2 red in elevator $1 45@1 47. Second call—In demand; No. 2 red spot and October $1 47½ bid, $1 49 asked; November, $1 47½ bid, $1 50 asked; December, $1 47½ bid, $1 52 asked. Corn in more demand; low and high mixed on track 58@61c; yellow 59½@61½c. Second call—In demand; sail mixed spot and October 58½c bid, 61½c asked; November, 61c bid, 61c asked; December, 59c bid, 61½c asked. Oats firm; mixed western 39@40c; Ohio white 41c. Provisions—Demand active. Beef—Mess $12 50. Pork—Mess, $10 25@10 50. Smoked hams, 9@10c; pickled, 7½@8½c. Lard—Western 6 75@6 80. Butter firm; creamery extra 25@28c; New York State and Pennsylvania family, Pa., extra 19@21c; western reserve extra 17@19c; do good to choice 12@16c. Eggs higher; western 18@19c. Cheese has a tendency upward; western creamery 11c; do good 10@10½c. Whisky firm; western $1 10. Petroleum firm; refined 7½c. Receipts,—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 1,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 56,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—OCTOBER 15.—Cotton firm; middlings, 9¾c; low do, 9c; good ordinary, 9⅞c; net receipts, 6,717 bales; gross, 7,780 bales; exports, Great Britain, 7,882 bales; France, 2,418 bales; coastwise, 1,555 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 107,905 bales. Flour strong and higher; superfine, $4 50@4 75; double, $5 25@5 50; treble, $6 00; high grades, $6 25@7 00. Corn in good demand at full prices; held at 55c. Oats steady and firm at 40c. Cornmeal firm at $2 75. Coffee—demand active. Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 12½@17c; jobbing, 13@17½c. Sugar and molasses—no stock here. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6@7½c. Bran firm at 85c. Whisky dull; Western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Pork quiet and firm at 9½@9¾c. Lard steady; tierces, 6@6⅞c; 5's, 6¾@7c; 3's, 7c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, 4¾c; clear sides, 6½c. Hams steady and in fair demand at $1 05. Butter firmer but not especially higher. Linseed oil steady at 36c.

LOUISVILLE—OCTOBER 15.—Cotton steady at 9⅞@10c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; red and amber $1 20. Corn higher; white 48c, mixed 45c. Oats scarce and firm; white 34c, mixed 32c. Rye firm at 85c. Hay steady at $13 00@15 50. Pork higher at $10 25. Lard strong; choice leaf brings $8 00; keg $8 50. Bacon is stronger and scarce at $5 75, $7 37½ and $7 75. Bacon stronger and scarce at $4 25, $8 00 and $8 50. Sugar cured hams $9 00@10 50. Whisky firm at $1 05.

INDIANAPOLIS — OCTOBER 15.—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red $1 20@1 21; No. 3 do $1 12@1 13; rejected 90c. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 42c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 27c. Rye active and higher; advanced 3c; No. 2, 77c. Barley excited and higher; advanced 5c; No. 2, 75@76c. Pork quiet and firm at $9 00. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels.

BOSTON—OCTOBER 15.—Flour steady; superfine western $4 75@5 00; extra do $5 00@5 25; Southern steady; fancy $5 50@6 00; family, $6 25@7 00. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, 1 30@1 31; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 26@1 27; No. 2 spring, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Chicago, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Toledo, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Detroit, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Wisconsin and Minnesota, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Michigan and Indiana, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21. Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 48@49c; Western, 48@49c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 42@43c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 39@40c. Rye, 80@82c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; corn, 24,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat, 10,000.

TOLEDO—OCTOBER 15.—Noon Board opened excited and higher, closing firm; No. 2 red cash or easier; amber, Michigan spot $1 34½; No. 2 amber $1 32; No. 2 red winter spot $1 34½; October and November $1 35. December $1 37½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 34; No. 3 do $1 31½; No. 2 red mixed $1 32½. Corn strong high mixed 40c; No. 2 48c; No. 2 white 53c; rejected 47½. Oats firm; No. 2 and Michigan 33½c.

Close—Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter and October $1 32; November $1 34. December $1 36. Receipts—Wheat, 79,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 77,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI—OCTOBER 15.—Cotton firm and active at 10c. Flour excited and higher; family $5 70@6 00. Wheat active, firm and higher at $1 25@1 30. Corn strong and higher at 47@48c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 29@30c. Barley firmer; No. 2 fall 95c. Rye strong and higher at 80@88c. Pork firm at $9 00. Lard dull and nominal; current make $5 75. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $4 75 asked; short ribs $5 87. Bacon quiet but firm at $4 25, $5 25 and $6 00@6 50. Whisky nominally and in fair demand at $1 03. Butter firmer but not especially higher. Linseed oil steady at 36c.

LOUISVILLE—OCTOBER 15.—Cotton steady at 9⅞@10c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; red and amber $1 20. Corn higher; white 48c, mixed 45c. Oats scarce and firm; white 34c, mixed 32c. Rye firm at 85c. Hay steady at $13 00@15 50. Pork higher at $10 25. Lard strong; choice leaf brings $8 00; keg $8 50. Bacon is stronger and scarce at $5 75, $7 37½ and $7 75. Bacon stronger and scarce at $4 25, $8 00 and $8 50. Sugar cured hams $9 00@10 50. Whisky firm at $1 05.

INDIANAPOLIS — OCTOBER 15.—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red $1 20@1 21; No. 3 do $1 12@1 13; rejected 90c. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 42c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 27c. Rye active and higher; advanced 3c; No. 2, 77c. Barley excited and higher; advanced 5c; No. 2, 75@76c. Pork quiet and firm at $9 00. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels.

BOSTON—OCTOBER 15.—Flour steady; superfine western $4 75@5 00; extra do $5 00@5 25; Southern steady; fancy $5 50@6 00; family, $6 25@7 00. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, 1 30@1 31; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 26@1 27; No. 2 spring, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Chicago, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Toledo, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Detroit, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Wisconsin and Minnesota, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21; No. 2 Michigan and Indiana, 1 24@1 25; No. 3 do, 1 20@1 21. Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 48@49c; Western, 48@49c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 42@43c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 39@40c. Rye, 80@82c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; corn, 24,000 bushels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat, 10,000.

TOLEDO—OCTOBER 15.—Noon Board opened excited and higher, closing firm; No. 2 red cash or easier; amber, Michigan spot $1 34½; No. 2 amber $1 32; No. 2 red winter spot $1 34½; October and November $1 35. December $1 37½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 34; No. 3 do $1 31½; No. 2 red mixed $1 32½. Corn strong high mixed 40c; No. 2 48c; No. 2 white 53c; rejected 47½. Oats firm; No. 2 and Michigan 33½c.

Close—Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter and October $1 32; November $1 34. December $1 36. Receipts—Wheat, 79,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 77,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; oats, none.

CINCINNATI—OCTOBER 15.—Cotton firm and active at 10c. Flour excited and higher; family $5 70@6 00. Wheat active, firm and higher at $1 25@1 30. Corn strong and higher at 47@48c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 29@30c. Barley firmer; No. 2 fall 95c. Rye strong and higher at 80@88c. Pork firm at $9 00. Lard dull and nominal; current make $5 75. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $4 75 asked; short ribs $5 87. Bacon quiet but firm at $4 25, $5 25 and $6 00@6 50. Whisky dull; Western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Pork quiet and firm at $10 62½. Lard steady; tierces, $6 87½@7 00; kegs, $7 00@7 25. Sugar cured hams steady; canvassed, $9 00@10 50, as to size. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling, 481½.

MILWAUKEE—OCTOBER 15.—Flour firmer. Wheat opened firm, advanced 1½c and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 21; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; No. 2 do, $1 17½; October $1 17½; November $1 18¾; December $1 20¾; No. 3 do, $1 14½; No. 4 do, $1 02; rejected, 85c; sales at $1 17@1 19¾; November and $1 19 for 21¾; December. Corn excited and higher; advanced 2c; No. 2, 42c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 27c. Rye excited and higher; advanced 3c; No. 1, 77c. Barley excited and higher; advanced 5c; No. 2, 75@76c. Pork quiet and firm at $9 00. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels.